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Educators Ask Federal Aid For Public Schools

Administrators Association Committee takes stand, however, against aid for private institutions.

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1—The American Association of School Administrators will swing into line for "a forceful campaign for a desirable program of Federal aid for the American public schools" with adoption of the official report of the Resolutions Committee which E. W. Jacobsen, Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, Calif., is scheduled to present to the annual convention here tomorrow.

By the term "Federal aid for public schools" and by a further statement that "we believe such a program is embodied in Senate bill S. 1305," the Resolutions Committee has put itself squarely on record against the use of public money for private schools, as is permissible under the House bill introduced by Representative William H. Larrabee of Indiana. The Administrators will thus join with the National Education Association, which opposes the House bill and favors the Senate plan.

The Resolutions Committee also condemns vigorously the attempt in Washington and in several other cities to subordinate the control and support of education to boards charged with other responsibilities in government rather than "to school boards elected directly by the people to control public education without interference from city councils and commissions."

Needless Duplication

The Resolutions Committee "warns the American people that creation of Federal educational agencies, administered from the National Capitol rather than by States and localities, amounts to development of a second public school system which will not only result in needless duplication, waste, and inefficiency, but will be particularly dangerous at a time when authoritarianism and regimentation are gaining the upper hand in so many countries." Similarly, says the report, "we warn against the growing tendency of Federal departments and bureaus to establish educational agencies and quasi-educational activities which function without regard to the legally established Federal Office of Education and frequently result in confusion and waste of public funds. The administration of all Federal services in education should be lodged in the United States Office of Education."

A new step, recommended by the Committee, calls for the setting up of study groups or conferences in administrative practice designed for training administrators and for improving administrative practices. Coupled with this is a request to schools of education to study and to adapt courses in the problems of education in small communities.

The resolutions committee further asks that needs of children and youth have first consideration in allotment of public funds. Members commend President Roosevelt for reducing postal rates on books and ask Congress to enact legislation making permanent the flat rate now in effect.

Plea for Democracy

The main subject for this convention has been democracy and the resolutions committee report follows this up with a reaffirmation of the Association's faith in democracy and a plea to the educational profession to promote and support a nation-wide program, particularly within the school, to insure that all youth and adults achieve an intelligent understanding of problems facing democracy, thus facilitating changes which are regarded as indispensable to the effective realization of democratic ideals. Active recognition is recommended of the educator's responsibility in defending and maintaining democracy by building a better world understanding and the report goes on to say "the Association insists that it is Utopian to believe that enduring world peace can be built upon any system of human relationships other than one which permits the masses of men to order their own ways for their own benefit and makes the state a servant of the individual."

With respect to their own special tasks, the membership of the Association is called upon to aid in carrying out pronouncements of the Educational Policies Commission that "a continuing program of public education shall become operative in a continuously increasing degree." Educators are asked to make the work of schools include more definitely "the study of economic and social realities and the problems of American democracy today, to provide youth, in or out of school, with adequate services for adjustment, guidance, and vocational placement,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Schools Challenged To Save Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio, March 1

A call to America's educational system to take a post of leadership in the world struggle for peace and security was issued by Harry Elmer Barnes, Scripps-Howard Editorial Writer, here today.

Education's outstanding responsibility to society right now, he told the American Association of School Administrators, is preparation of a blueprint of a better social system and a realistic indication of how to bring it into existence in a gradual, peaceful, and intelligent fashion.

"Educators might just as well understand, once and for all," he said, "that we cannot save democracy through education unless we are willing to teach in our schools the material which is essential to the salvation of democracy."

Senators See Way For Collection Of Foreign Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Two prominent Republican Senators today launched a proposal in the Senate that the United States accept strategic raw materials and use of foreign-owned territory from debt-defaulting nations in lieu of war debts.

Their action brings out into the official open a subject which has been exhaustively discussed and canvassed in all quarters here in Washington for many months and raises the war-debt question in a form which is considered to have less attendant practical difficulties than any other yet advanced.

Senators Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., prominent already on the Republican side of the Senate, sponsored the move in the form of a formal resolution.

The resolution would authorize the President to negotiate with debt-defaulting nations for a debt settlement involving compensation to the United States in the form both of supplies of raw materials and of use of territory for American defensive purpose.

Blocked Partisanship

The fact that the proposal was launched by two Republicans is deliberately intended to keep partisanship out of the plan. The State Department would like nothing better than an arrangement which would end the war-debt issue. But had the first move been made from the Administration side the plan might have been involved in partisan politics.

The real obstacle seen in informed quarters is the attitude of the debtor governments. Since the proposal has been launched by Republicans it is presumable that the type of arrangement it contemplates would be acceptable to Congress and to Ameri-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Record Lauded As El Car Crash Probe Is Begun

Four public agencies sift wreck that caused six fatalities — 25 injured out of City Hospital.

Observers today pointed to the nationally-recognized safety record of the Boston Eelevated Railway during the last decade and more, as four public agencies began separate investigations of the street-car derailment which brought fatal injuries to six persons late yesterday afternoon.

Despite the seriousness of the tragedy, which aroused public officials throughout the city, observers pointed out that fair play required that the company's consistent safety record, which has won the Brady gold medal for five years, should be recognized.

At the same time, there was no effort to minimize the need for inquiring into the causes of the derailment at Seaver Street and Blue Hill Avenue in order that steps might be taken to prevent a repetition of the accident.

Members of the Legislature, the Boston City Council, the State Public Utilities Commission, and the Boston police today launched separate investigations as 25 of the 27 others injured in the upset were released from City Hospital.

Board of Inquiry Sought

Formation of a Legislative Commission to investigate not only the specific accident but the general condition of all equipment of the Boston Elevated, including cars and tracks, and to examine into such subjects as rates of speed and the physical condition of car operators, was asked in a resolution filed with the House of Representatives by Representatives Harry Kalus and Morris Kritzman, both Democrats of the section of Boston where the accident occurred.

The two Representatives also asked reconsideration by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of their bill to remove the trolley tracks from the two affected streets bordering Franklin Park, or to widen the streets so that motor traffic may pass on each side of the trolley tracks. At present, the tracks are located at the curb next to the park.

The bill was given a public hearing two weeks ago and has been under advisement since that time.

Special Meeting Called

City Councillor William A. Carey, of Roxbury, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee, also stepped into the situation by calling a special meeting of his Committee for next Tuesday afternoon, at which meeting, he said, he will ask Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Elevated, to be present.

Four members of the Public Utilities Commission visited the scene of the derailment this morning and announced that two of their railroad inspectors had been studying the causes of the tragedy since a few minutes after it occurred.

The chief object of inquiry among all investigators was the air brake, which the veteran motorman of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Trans-Canada Airlines Adds to British Air Belt

Canadian National Railways

Transcontinental Canadian Airmail Smooths Way for Passenger Travel

Upper left: Insignia of Trans-Canada Airlines, maple leaf within a circle. Upper center: Handling mail at Winnipeg. Upper right: Philip G. Johnson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, Trans-Canada Airlines. Bottom: Flying scene at Winnipeg Airport.

Overnight Airmail Links Canadian Shores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 1—At 9 o'clock tonight, when one of Trans-Canada Air Line's big planes is to roar away from Montreal's airport, overnight transcontinental airmail service will have become a reality in Canada.

Months of test flight preparation will have reached fruition. East and West—Quebec's habitants, manufacturing Ontario, prairie wheat farmers, West Coasters—will stand linked in overnight flight by the winged postman. And when that plane lands at Vancouver at 11:35 tomorrow morning, the journey will be recorded in London as marking authoritative completion of a vital link in a globe-girdling chain of Empire airlines.

When the striped mail bags were dumped into the nose of the Lockheed, they contained many a specially stamped envelope, later to be stored in stamp collectors' albums. First flight cachets had brought thousands of letters from the Dominions, the States and European nations, for this event in philatelic history.

Thorough Preparations Made

A month from today, passengers may be climbing into these planes, for transcontinental passenger service over the same route is scheduled tentatively to begin April 1. Thorough experience has come, with inauguration of transcontinental express services last October, and with express and airmail flights throughout the winter.

As Philip G. Johnson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, explains:

"We are going slowly, proving every step we take. We've been building from the ground up. That means we have been able to profit by the mistakes and the advances of air services in the Empire and the United States. We are determined that Canada shall have a safe flying service."

A year ago, Canada had little to show in the way of a transcontinental airline, save a number of landing fields constructed by relief labor. Today its government-operated service has the latest in planes, 24 radio range stations in 24-hour operation, expert meteorological service. There are landing fields every 100 miles, emergency fields in less than that—32 fields in all, in Rocky Mountain valleys, on the prairies and hewn out of the rock and muskeg regions of Lake Superior.

Before the transcontinental express service was begun, Trans-Canada's new 14H Lockheeds were flying the whole distance across the continent, testing landing fields, trying out the radio beams. Then came the express service to gauge the ability of planes and pilots to fly with full pay-loads. Now comes the airmail to require the maintenance of accurate, by-the-minute schedules. Passenger service awaits only final refinements — and officials say there will be no need to advertise it when it comes.

"With the opening of Canada's first airmail link," Mr. Johnson said, "Canadians began making their requests for passenger service. Canadians are air-minded enough. People are schooled to fly, especially in the West and in the North Country's mining areas."

Nor will it be more difficult to maintain service the year around than it is in the United States. Snow and weather conditions along the entire route compare favorably with those in the United States, Mr. Johnson declared.

On Canada's route, the Rockies are only 486 miles across while on some United States routes the crossing is 1,200 miles long. The Canadians' planes encounter no mountains higher than 8,500 feet.

This air service will be a vital link in the planned all-British route around the world.

Reich's Jewish Plan Accepted

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—The Intergovernmental Refugee Committee definitely accepted today a German plan for the emigration of Jews from the Reich.

The project calls for sending young Jewish wage earners from Germany as soon as possible, the establishment of a trust fund out of Jewish property in Germany from which Jews would be permitted to draw in proportion to their wealth, and a guarantee to older Jews against further anti-Jewish legislation while the emigration plan was in operation.

The Committee hopes to find new homes for 150,000 young German Jews within a year. It authorized on Feb. 14 the establishment of a private international corporation to finance a five-year $300,000,000 Jewish emigration plan.

(Estimates of the number of Jews in Germany vary between 400,000 and 650,000.

(Since details of the emigration plan were announced during a Committee meeting two weeks ago, National Socialist officials have decreed that Jewish leaders in Berlin must submit to officials 100 names daily of Jews who could emigrate within a fortnight.)

Aliens in Pennsylvania Steel Town Welcome Campaign for Citizenship

DONORA, Pa., March 1 (AP)—This Western Pennsylvania steel town of 13,000 is united in a drive to naturalize its 916 foreign-born residents.

The community's newspaper, the Herald-American, and the Elks Lodge launched the campaign and more than 70 civic, fraternal and service organizations announced support of the "Americanization" drive.

It was officially opened Feb. 27 when scores of the foreign-born crowded into a downtown hall to take the first step toward American citizenship—the declaration of intention. They were aided by WPA adult education instructors in filling out the declaration papers.

Steel worker James Costa, 33 years in America, said "I like it in this country" and that he "never" intended to return to his native Italy. He explained he had been "too busy" in the past to seek citizenship.

One mother brought her son and both made out preliminary papers.

Thirty years in this country, Mike Bozowski, a laborer who was born under the Hapsburgs of old Austro-Hungary, said he no longer had a fatherland and wanted to "stay in America."

Many of those seeking citizenship came to this community when it was founded near the turn of the century.

Eden Supports Chamberlain On Franco Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—The breach in Government ranks over the Spanish question is regarded as practically closed now that Mr. Anthony Eden in yesterday's debate declared his support for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy in recognizing Gen. Francisco Franco.

The debate in which Mr. Chamberlain obtained a majority of 344 to 137 turned rather less upon whether the Cabinet had been right in the action now taken than upon the procedure it has followed, although Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the Labor leader, sharply criticized the Government for its failure to uphold international law and for its want of resistance to inhuman methods of warfare.

The ministerial cheers which greeted Mr. Eden's announcement that he was voting with the Government were undisturbed by any demonstration from the Opposition. This means a big change, for Mr. Eden's criticism from inside the ranks of Government supporters has hitherto been a potent source of strength to Mr. Chamberlain's opponents.

Spain Needs Good Will

Mr. Eden's argument was that to refuse recognition now would only have encouraged the Spanish conflict to go on after it had passed the period when no one thought the result could be changed.

The former Foreign Secretary also pointed to geographical reasons which make Spain, no matter who its rulers may be, naturally disposed to be on good terms with what is still the greatest naval power in the world. Mr. Eden further alluded to the dangers of the immediate international situation which rendered it desirable for Britain to lose no time in aligning its Spanish policy with that of France.

Referring to British-French and Italian-German rivalry for diplomatic influence in Spain, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Might we not, by establishing friendly relations with him (General Franco), hope to secure that British interests shall not be jeopardized by anything that happens hereafter?"

Answering Mr. Attlee's statement that the Government should have demanded withdrawal of Italian and German troops from Spain before extending recognition, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We know perfectly well it is quite impossible for us to exact such conditions unless we are prepared to go to war."

Embassy's New Tenant

During the day the Duke of Alba entered the Spanish Embassy in London as General Franco's representative.

Dispatches from Kaunas, Athens, and Belgrade today indicated that the Governments of Lithuania, Greece, and Yugoslavia respectively, had extended official recognition to the Spanish Nationalist Government as the legal government of Spain, bringing the number of those who had granted recognition to 41.

Other Stories on Spanish Situation: Page 4.

Fresh Attack On Dog Racing Gathers Force

Social agencies mass for joint protest tonight at North End Union—Petitions circulate.

Young people of the North End and the West End, settlement house workers and representatives of the North End Union, the North Bennet Street Industrial School, West End House, the West End Community House and Elizabeth Peabody House are uniting today and tonight will register their protest against dog racing in Boston Garden at a mass meeting called for 8 o'clock in the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street.

Following the lead of churches of the North and West End—to which they have lent considerable assistance in distributing petitions protesting the granting of a license for dog racing in the Garden—social agencies of the neighborhood have taken up the fight, those in charge of the meeting said today, and will roll up opposition to be presented at the hearing at the State House, March 7, at 3 p. m. on the application of the Greyhound Racing Corporation, which seeks to conduct dog racing in the Garden.

Other Agencies Represented

Social agencies which have an unbroken record of half a century of human betterment and whose directorates are a roster of leading citizens of Boston, will be represented at the meeting, which was arranged by Harry R. Clark, head worker at the North End Union, which is directed by the Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches.

Speakers include the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Minister of the Arlington Street (Unitarian) Church and President of the Union's Board of Directors; Amedeo Iannelli, Commander of the North End Post of the American Legion; James Penta, Past Grand Knight of Ansonia Council, Knights of Columbus, and others.

George C. Greener, Director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, because of another engagement, will be unable to be present, but a communication from him, denouncing dog racing, will be read into the record.

"When you get right down to it," said Mr. Greener today, "dog racing is poor sport."

His reasons—

"It presents an opportunity for people of the low income groups to be lured on by the hopes of getting something for nothing in the betting.

Becomes a Sinister Influence

"The result of dog racing is a very serious, devastating influence in the North End. The less a person has, the more he wants to recoup. Luring these people on is a sinister thing."

Mr. Greener said he knew of cases of families on welfare, receing $8 to $12 a week and trying to support several children, which spent money they could not afford to spend on the races in the hope of a windfall to increase their meager holdings.

"Dog racing has taken food out of the mouths of children," Mr. Greener said.

At the North End Union it was said that despite a vote of 8 to 1 in the November election, in that district, favoring dog racing, there has been a revulsion of feeling on the part of young people of the neighborhood and that this group is banding together to fight granting of the license at the Garden.

In addition to the above-named speakers, the West End House on Blossom Street will be represented; West End Community House on Chambers Street by John Halko, head worker, and Elizabeth Peabody House, Charles Street, by a representative for Mrs. Eva Whiting White, head worker.

10,000 U. S. Plants To Make Munitions

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson said today the Army had selected 10,000 American manufacturing plants "to make munitions whenever the necessity may arise."

"Today these factories are engaged in ordinary peace-time work. In an emergency they must be prepared to become veritable arsenals," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Johnson said the Army selected plants "with a record of efficiency, honesty and co-operation," after a survey of the American industrial structure.

Mr. Johnson also said the nation should manufacture, purchase and store military equipment as a munitions reserve "to take care of the men we will need in the first six months of any grave emergency."

He said "training" of industrial plants in peace time was necessary so they could make, in war time, vital items of difficult, different manufacture. He said he favored "accumulation of strategic materials for reserve from domestic sources, if possible, and, if not, from foreign fields . . . to tide us over at least for a year."

Suez Defenses Tested

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—British and Egyptian armed forces joined Feb. 28 for the first time in intensive maneuvers to test Suez Canal zone defenses. The three-day exercises are engaging 3,000 men. The maneuvers were expected to show the progress Egypt had made since it started modernization of its defenses two years ago under British guidance.

This Changing World

Croesus Dethroned—Britain Catches Up to the United States as the Richest Country Per Person—Fall in U. S. Income

By H. B. Elliston

One never used to go to statistics to prove that America was the richest country in the world. The fact was taken for granted. Therefore it was with a start that, in going over a study put out by the National Industrial Conference Board, I came across the disproof. It was buried in a heap of tables. One of them showed that in 1937 Britain had come abreast. It was enough to make me rub my eyes. Others were equally incredulous when I told them of my discovery. I commend the new fact to the questioners on the radio program "Information, Please," and I'll guaranty they will catch the experts napping.

Of course, they won't have to ask: Which is the richest country in the world? They must ask "which is the richest country in the world per head of population?" America with its bigger population is far ahead of Britain in national income. But per capita, they returned the same figure for 1937. Both stood at $500 a year. What it was last year is not yet subjected to computation, but Colonel Ayers, of Cleveland, struck with the Conference Board's figures, did some figuring on his own, and comes to the conclusion that, taking into account the differences in prices, Britain has had the edge since 1933.

* * *

But we will stick to the bald table provided by the National Industrial Conference Board. The data assume significance when you see them in perspective. Back in 1929 America was way ahead, with income per head of population amounting to $653. In the same year Britain showed only $417. But, since 1929, America has been going down and Britain has been going up. To put the difference in percentages, America's income has gone down 23 per cent, and Britain's has gone up 17 per cent. (If you take differences in prices into account, these are the figures. Britain +25 per cent; America —13 per cent.)

The reasons are, of course, more important than the facts. And they are given in a wealth of tables relating to production. For, believe it or not, national income is physical goods produced, not money in your pocket. It is in this respect that Britain has shot ahead, notably in building. For the first nine months of 1938, construction in Britain was 135 per cent of the 1929 figures, whereas in America the figure was 47 per cent.

It is well to enter the caveat to such comparisons that 1929 isn't a fair datum line. In that year conditions in the two countries were radically different. America had had a boom. Britain had been struggling along painfully with post-war adjustments. So that in the 30's Britain had all manner of normal deficiencies to remedy which America already had remedied. Housing was one. Up till 1928 the United States had a building splurge which did not come to Britain till 1930.

Moreover, the Great Depression hit the two countries differently. It was marked by a tremendous fall in agricultural prices, and this put the United States on its back and Britain on its feet. In this way: the low prices were received by exporting America and paid by importing Britain. It all depends which end of the stick you are grasping in a falling market. The British consumer profited from the distress of the American farmer. Thus the low prices enhanced British purchasing power. And but for those low prices the British probably would not have had the spare money wherewith to buy new housing—at least on the scale they did.

* * *

Nevertheless, these qualifications cannot obscure the fact that Britain is now abreast of America. And this fact has, I think, a moral. There has been a difference in approach to the recovery problem. In Britain, there is a general recognition in policy that to raise the national income you have to produce it. In the United States policy-makers have thought that national income will go up by a better system of distribution. Recovery through reform, as the New Dealers used to put it.

Of the two extremes the British point of view is, obviously, sounder. Not that reform always impedes recovery. (Australia furnishes the classic example of a country which combined both reform and recovery in happily balanced proportions.) Take the case of the reform in hours of labor. It has been shown that in individual cases a reduction in the hours of labor can increase output. The reason is that with more leisure labor in certain cases can be more productive. It is a fallacy, however, to make this exception into a generalization. You can't say, as some ardent reformers say: reduce the hours of labor, and production is bound to go up. Nor is it common sense to say, as the theory of the NIRA said, that the key to the income of labor lies in the rate of wage of labor. Building workers, in point of fact, have found that a high wage rate leaves them with no income. It is likewise fallacious to say that putting up prices necessarily puts up national income. It all depends how prices are raised. If they are put up by plowing under, by devaluing the dollar, and so on, there is no cause-and-effect addition to output, or income. And, finally, subsidizing the unemployed does not necessarily mean subsidizing national income. In most cases the result is income-sharing.

Under the New Deal, in short, ethics have been rationalized into economics. Income isn't produced by waving magic wands or rubbing Aladdin lamps or changing the conditions of production, but exactly as it was under the Old Deal, mainly by work and sweat.

Such confusion now seems to have been swept away in the new economic language that is coming out of Washington. Recovery is separated from reform. And the new emphasis is upon recovery, i. e., production. To that end, attention is being turned away from purchasing power as a problem in money to purchasing power as a problem in production. As such the desideratum is capital as well as labor. Last week, therefore, Messers Morgenthau, Eccles, and Hopkins all paid tribute to the income-producing properties of capital employment. Their pledge to see what Government can do to put it to work will help America recapture its lead as the richest country in the world in per capita income.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 1, 1939

Washington Sideglances	3
Movies of Moment	7
Local Arts and Theater Page	7
The Home Forum	8
True Classification [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
New Hampshire Letter	10
Shopping Column	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

New Zealand to Celebrate Century Under British Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Britain's youngest and most remote dominion begins to celebrate its centennial in November. So far has New Zealand gone in the development of its bountiful resources that it seems almost incredible that it should be not yet quite 100 years old.

It was early in 1840 that New Zealand became a British colony, and at about the same time its organized settlement began.

The anniversary celebration is to be the occasion for a program of constructive projects, in addition to the conventional pageants, commemorative postage stamps, processions, and entertainments center in the great Centennial Exhibition.

The purpose of this expedition, which will be international in character, is to give a vivid epitome of the development of New Zealand during its first hundred years. The buildings are going up at Miramar, a seaside suburb of Wellington, the capital city.

A Government Court and Provincial Courts will be the main centers of reception for the visitor. An amusement park will be attached to the exhibition, and to the many attractions of the fair will be added the opportunity of seeing a city that has one of the most superb natural situations in the world.

Dozen Historical Surveys

The Government is taking advantage of the occasion of the Centennial to carry out work of a different kind. More than a dozen historical surveys of New Zealand will be carried out by acknowledged experts of various aspects of New Zealand history. The more popular view of the nation's history will be embodied in a series of pictorial surveys, conjuring up in graphic form the life of early New Zealand.

New Zealand has not had a highly eventful history, but it has had a romantic one, and these surveys will open up new and often unsuspected vistas. The format of these pictorial surveys will owe much to the illustrated surveys, ancient and modern, published by the University of Columbia in its "Building America" series.

More important from the point of view of education may be the publication of the New Zealand Historical Atlas. This comprehensive work, perhaps the most ambitious publication ever attempted in this small country, will trace in map form nearly every thread of historical interest from the tribal boundaries of the Maoris, long before the settlement of the country by Europeans, to the latest phases of economic development. A major portion of the preparatory work will be undertaken by the special research staff already assembled as a branch of a Government Department.

Another Centennial project is a New Zealand Dictionary of National Biography.

This does not end the catalogue of the publications directly originating in the Centennial. Several Provincial Committees, like Wellington and Wanganui, have commissioned experts to write histories of their local areas.

Literary Competitions

Literary competitions will be another feature of the celebrations. Prizes have been offered for novels, short stories, plays, poems and long essays.

Another project that the Government has put in hand is the making of a film that will serve as a fitting memorial to the pioneers who built New Zealand. This film is being handled by the Government Film Studios and will be the most ambitious undertaking yet produced by this organization. The color and pageantry of the early days, of the immigrant ships, of the early conflicts with the Maoris, and the historical events that led up to the Treaty of Waitangi, by which on Feb. 6, 1840, a representative gathering of Maori chiefs ceded their territory to Queen Victoria, will all be featured in the Centennial Film.

The Government, besides financing these various activities, is further assisting Provincial organizations to finance their Centennial memorials. Although the subsidy is to be small—only £1 for every £3 of local money—it will have the effect of insuring that the memorials should be of a permanent and socially useful type. Monuments that reflect the self-importance of the erectors are being discouraged, while proposals like the planting of trees, the provision of recreation grounds, and undertakings with a genuine social function are meeting with the approval of the authorities.

The National Memorial itself has not yet been decided on. It is suggested that it may take the form of a National Library, a project that has been under consideration for some years. It is felt that such a cause would be fully in keeping with the dignity of the occasion.

During the Centennial there will be pageantry re-enacting the main historical events of 1840. New Zealand was colonized, virtually, as the result of a race between several competing interests. There was the New Zealand Company, inspired by the enterprising genius of the Quaker, Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Wakefield's Company sent out its first shipload of settlers before it had any assurance that New Zealand would become British. The British Government reluctantly took over territory it did not want—immediately after burning its fingers in South African and Australian colonizing ventures. Then there were the French, who coveted at least as much land as would serve for a base for whaling, a port of call for ships on long voyages, and possibly a penal settlement. These themes will be represented in costume pageants on the anniversary of the occasions that best typify them.

Public Offers Help

The public at large has not been slow in coming forward with suggestions for memorials. The staff of the Centennial Branch of the International Affairs office have to deal with a great volume of comments and inquiries. Commercial institutions are preparing histories of their particular enterprises.

To assist them the Government publishes a monthly bulletin entitled "The New Zealand Centennial News."

New Zealand history is being overhauled as never before. An interesting auxiliary feature of the Centennial celebrations is the appeal made both in England and locally for manuscripts and all sorts of original historical material to be put at the disposal of the Centennial research staff. Letters, diaries, old drawings and photographs have poured in, some being given by the English descendants of men prominent in the early days of New Zealand, whose families have long been out of contact with the Dominion.

784 New Planes Available Out Of New War Budget

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee approved today a $499,857,936 appropriation for the War Department. It included the first funds to carry out President Roosevelt's proposed $300,000,000 expansion of the Army Air Corps.

Purchase of 784 additional planes would be made possible by the measure, the total of which was $39,656,682 greater than the sum provided to operate the department for the current fiscal year.

Most of the new planes would be combat types. The department said it intended to use the funds to acquire 400 single-engine pursuit ships, 248 attack bombers—a new type for the army; 13 four-engine bombers, 13 intercepters, 55 primary training planes, 14 photograph planes, 19 basic training ships for the National Guard, and 22 basic combat types for the organized reserves.

The bill carried a total of $94,737,281 for the Air Corps, including $30,494,012 of the $50,000,000 which President Roosevelt asked be made available immediately from the $300,000,000 emergency program to take up the lag in aircraft production due to idle plants. The committee recommended that the department be authorized to let contracts for the balance of the $50,000,000.

Only 879 Fighting Planes

House committee hearings on the bill contained this testimony:

1. Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, said the Army has only 879 fighting planes in actual service. He estimates, however, the domestic airplane industry could step up production, within three years under emergency conditions, to more than 12,000 planes annually. Many plants now stand idle, he said.

2. The Army has worked out plans with private industry to make bombs by new methods which promise greatly increased production.

3. The Budget Bureau believes $25,000 should be added to the annual outlay for the Military Intelligence Service.

4. The War Department has approved plans for complete reorganization of the infantry regiment, to give it more powerful and mobile armament.

5. The Army believes its planes should stand out in the open—to save $11,550,000 annually in the cost of hangars and to offer less attractive targets to enemy bombers.

6. The Chief of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service estimates that gas masks for civilians can be provided in emergency at a cost of "less than $1.25" each. Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker said there had been "considerable planning" but no allocations of orders for civilian masks.

May "Pour" New Planes

In a detailed breakdown of the work of the Air Corps, General Arnold reported these developments:

The Army has asked manufacturers to submit bids on a training plane made of plastic materials. Eventually, he said, it is hoped to "pour airplanes" like concrete.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to do away with the present use of from 40,000 to 50,000 rivets in a plane, by using stainless steel and the employment of spot and stitch welding.

Close study has been started of the helicopter and planes of extremely slow landing speed, as well as the autogyro, for use as observation craft.

Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, assistant to the Chief of Army Engineers, listed as one of the Army's most important advances the development of a new demolition explosive designed to take the place of TNT. It is called nitro starch.

World Wide Radio Station Gets Experimental Permit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Communications Commission granted the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, Norwood, Mass., a permit Feb. 27 for an international broadcast station to operate on an experimental basis.

The station will use 11,730 and 15,130 kilocycles, with power of 20 kilowatts. The Corporation has proposed conducting a research program which includes the making of comparative test measurements in Puerto Rico, Buenos Aires, and London.

Australian Woman Wins £450 Art Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—For the first time, Australia's great art prize, the Archibald Prize, has been awarded to a woman—Miss Nora Heysen, daughter of Hans Heysen, an Adelaide artist. The winning picture was a portrait of Mme. Elink Schuurmann, wife of the Consul-General of the Netherlands. Some of Australia's leading portrait painters were among the 145 candidates for this £450 prize.

Air Supremacy Göring Aim

BERLIN, March 1 (AP)—Air Minister Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring announced his determination today to "maintain Germany's leading position among the world's military and aviation forces."

Simultaneously, the Essen newspaper National-Zeitung, which is close to the Field Marshal, disclosed that "several hundreds of thousands of workers" were employed in "several tremendous" German airplane plants.

The Paper also reported that a "fully developed air-defense zone" 37 miles deep had been created behind the Reich's western fortifications during the September, 1938, crisis which led to the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia.

The Field Marshal broadcast in his opening of the fourth annual observance of "The Day of the German Air Force" an appeal to German youths to join the ranks of military aviation, and declared the international political situation "continues to be full of tension, stirred by international Jewry.

Duce Exhorts Aides

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini exhorted subordinate chiefs March 1 to more intensive military preparation "for the Fascist people."

He said such preparedness was a guarantee of Italy's defense against plans of anti-Fascists throughout the world to encircle authoritarian states.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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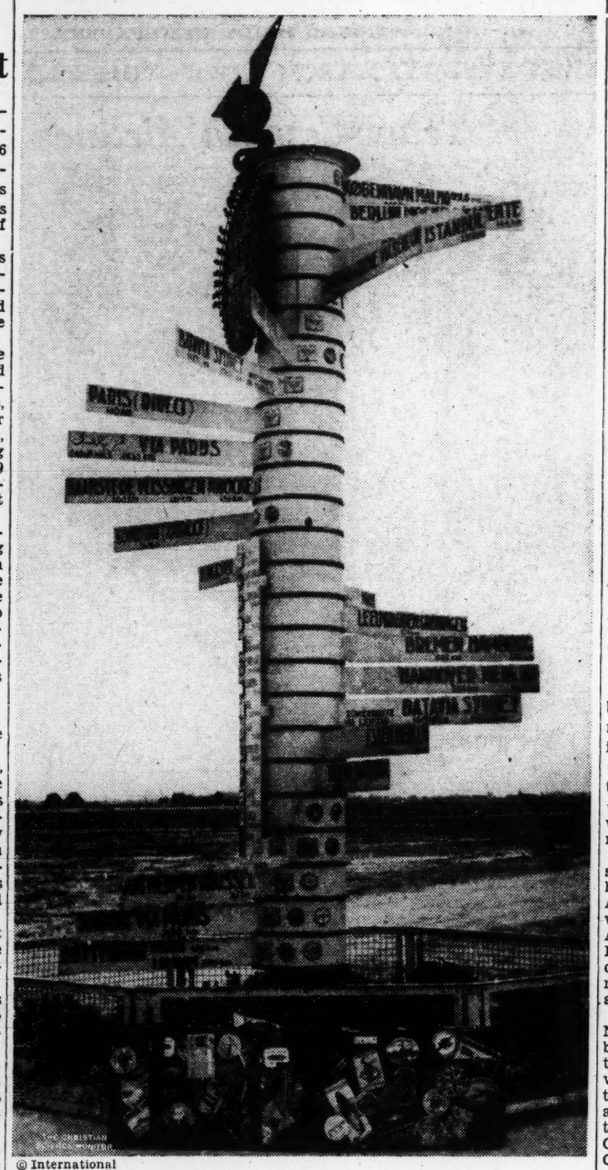
Camera Views the News



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It Points the Way to Half the World

This signpost in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, is located on the airport of the Royal Dutch KLM airlines. It shows the way for planes of the 14 European airlines that land and take off from the airport. Virtually every country in Europe, Africa, and the Near East is pointed out here.

Wide World

As One Artist to Another

Shirley Temple has the honor of presenting to Walt Disney the special award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." This work is recognized by the industry as a screen innovation that pioneered a new field of public entertainment.

New Nursery School Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—The development of a "new educational frontier" here—that of a nursery school program—to supplement kindergartens and public schools, is urged by the Public Education Association in a report today.

Having completed a survey of 149 nursery schools chiefly under private auspices, the Association is asking the Board of Education to definitely enter the field and to request a special appropriation of $25,000 to $50,000 to begin work this year.

Educational service at this pre-kindergarten level has proved its worth for 20 years, the report says, its contribution having been largely in showing that pre-school years offer the best period for eliminating character weaknesses and delinquency tendencies as well as in providing a fruitful area for teacher training and parental education.

"However pressing may be the other needs of the school system," it continues, "we believe that the entrance of the public schools into the nursery school field is necessary, not only to secure a sound development of nursery schools, but also to assure a sound development for the public schools.

"The nursery school illustrates the whole modern trend in education, recognizing individual personality and assisting the child to achieve maturity in terms of his own needs and nature. New York, which should exert a leadership in public education and which has, within its educational staffs, a larger number and a greater variety of specialists and experts to call upon probably than any other city, has lagged in taking advantage of the values of nursery education."

Of the 149 nursery schools visited, 14 are Works Progress Administration schools now under the supervision of the Board of Education, an experiment which has given considerable impetus to the movement.

The nursery school differs from the day nursery, it is stressed, since the latter has primarily a custodial rather than educational function.

Nursing School Bill Killed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1—The Todd-Page Bill, to grant local Boards of Education permission to establish and maintain free nursery schools, has been thrown into the legislative wastebasket here today, following its passage in the Assembly and defeat in the Senate yesterday.

Pleas for economy dominated Senate opposition to the bill and when the standing vote was taken only 16 Senators approved the proposal. Widespread opposition to the $411,000,000 record State Budget was cited by opponents of the measure, who declared no additional expenditures for education should be voted.

Although Senator Roy M. Page (R), of Johnson City, sponsor of the bill, declared the measure was merely permissive and that the cost of the schools would be borne by localities, opponents feared that the cost would ultimately rest on the State.

Way Seems Open For Compromise Over Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—America's attitude toward the outside world was affected by the following important developments here during the past 24 hours:

Sentiment in the Senate appeared to be swinging in favor of modification of the Neutrality Act to permit export of munitions on a "cash and carry" basis in the event of a foreign war.

Simultaneously, 12 prominent Senators sponsored a revived movement to launch a war referendum amendment to the Constitution which would vest sole power to involve the United States in an overseas war in the hands of the electorate.

These two trends, one in the direction of American economic aid to Britain and France if attacked and the other a measure of "insurance" against involvement in war, served to balance each other and suggest an ultimate compromise between the conflicting desires of American public opinion to support victims of aggression and to keep out of war.

Nye Attacks Peace Policy

Meanwhile, the foreign policy debate continued in the Senate marked by an attack on the Administration by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota who charged that war, not peace, is more likely to be the result of President Roosevelt's efforts to bolster the will to resist of the two big democracies.

In between foreign policy discussions a few Senators managed to have something to say about the Army Air Corps expansion bill which was before the Senate. Among them was Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who ridiculed the idea that 6,000 planes are necessary to give the Army adequate air strength.

A poll of members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee conducted by the Washington Post purported to disclose a bare possibility for revival of the Navy plan to develop the harbor at Guam for seaplane and submarine uses. According to the Post poll six members of the Committee favor revival of the Guam project and three are undecided as against eight definitely opposed.

"Cash and Carry" Oils Way

More significant than any development in recent weeks was the juxtaposition of revival of the war referendum plan with indications of new willingness in the Senate to put American munitions sales on the same "cash and carry" basis as non-munitions. The "cash and carry" change would meet the desires of the State Department, in fact would give it exactly what it wants most short of complete repeal of the Neutrality Act.

The problem among Administration leaders for some time has been how to obtain "cash and carry" for munitions in the face of concern among Senate isolationists that such a step might lead to American entanglement in Europe and ultimate involvement in a European war. The State Department strongly opposed the Ludlow Amendment when it was advanced in Congress during the last session on the ground that it would hamstring conduct of foreign policy. But the desire to have munitions put on a "cash and carry" basis outweighs the aversion to a properly drafted war referendum measure.

Since enactment of such a measure would allay the principal fear of isolationists—fear that American troops might again be sent overseas—it would presumably remove much apprehension over foreign policy developments.

State Department Veers

The State Department is gradually coming around to the view that it might not be particularly damaging to accept this alleviation of concern to the isolationists, particularly if in return they obtained greater freedom of action under the Neutrality Act.

In other words a "deal" on foreign policy between conflicting groups here in Washington appears to be in the making. If it goes through it would result in a much firmer diplomatic position for the United States from the mere fact of agreement here in Washington in place of continued controversy

It is too early yet to be sure of the outcome. Strongest factor making for agreement is reported decision by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan to favor insertion of "cash and carry" into the munitions section of the Neutrality Act. Senator Vandenberg has become a principal spokesman of the regular Republican Senate minority on foreign policy questions. His lead on any particular matter is watched carefully and taken to indicate the Republican trend.

It is understood that Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri is thinking along similar lines. Senator Clark is a leader among anti-Administration Democrats. If he also is ready to go along on sale of American munitions on a "cash and carry" basis it is obvious that the State Department hopes are realizable.

Slight Hope for Ludlow Plan

Sponsors of the new version of the Ludlow War Referendum Amendment included Senator Clark of Missouri. Senator Vandenberg opposes it. It is not certain that it would pass both House and Senate even if the Administration withdrew the opposition by which it only barely managed to prevent House passage during the last Congress.

But in the form now proposed, which would give the electorate a vote on whether to send American troops overseas, it seems unlikely that it would be defeated provided the Administration concurred. However, it would still require ratification by State Legislatures and is therefore scarcely an imminent restraint on foreign policy.

Senator Nye's attack set the high-water mark to date for isolationism in the current debate. He argued that the "Democracies" of Europe, because of humiliations they have suffered in recent months, "would be quite apt, if they could have the least bit of encouragement over here, to accept the challenge and go to war."

Huge British Defense Costs Sending Budget to New Peak

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Unprecedented peacetime defense costs promised today to send Britain's 1939 budget soaring for the first time beyond the £1,000,000,000 mark as a new high in postwar army strength put the Nation's armed manpower at 563,700.

Increases in the Regular Army and in the Territorial Army, which corresponds to the United States National Guard, boosted by 79,857 men last year's combined total, including the Army Reserve. The annual Army estimate was raised to a new peace-time high.

Announcement of the Army estimates followed by a day naval estimates for the 1939-40 fiscal year, starting April 1, totaling £153,666,681—a figure unprecedented since the World War.

Army's Share Rises

The Army's 1939-40 share in the estimated £580,000,000 defense expenditures will be £161,133,000 as against £106,500,000 in the current fiscal year.

War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha, in a memorandum issued with the estimates, said the strength of the Regular Home Army, which includes troops in India and Burma, would be increased by 15,700 to 185,700 during the next fiscal year.

New civil estimates covering non-defense expenditures also were issued. These called for £534,596,081, an increase of £2,177,705.

Thus British taxpayers' annual bill soared for the first time beyond the £1,000,000,000-mark, with the total expenditure, including the £580,000,000 for defense, likely to reach £1,114,000,000.

Huge Defense Loan

The Army will get £66,232,000 of its 1939-40 revenue from a huge defense loan the Government plans to boost from £400,000,000 to £800,000,000 to cover expansion of the five-year rearmament program started in 1937.

A further £12,978,000 will be provided out of Government funds in hand.

Taxpayers thus will have to furnish £81,923,000 out of the £148,155,000 of new money required to keep Britain's land forces in fighting trim.

For the Air Force apparently the unprecedented peacetime total of £209,000,000 will be asked. The combined Army and Navy estimates of £314,000,000 deducted from the estimated total defense cost of £580,000,000 leaves £266,000,000, of which £57,000,000 was expected to go to civilian defense and the remainder to aviation.

Territorial Army

Besides the Regular Army increase, the Territorial Army was increased by 28 per cent to 204,000 but still was 20,030 under authorized strength. The Army Reserve of men who spent five years in service was placed at 139,000 while the Supplementary Reserve numbered 35,000.

A memorandum issued by Mr. Hore-Belisha showed extensive mechanization of cavalry regiments, conversion of five artillery regiments to antitank regiments, and equipment of most infantry battalions with machine guns.

Five territorial antiaircraft divisions with a total of 71,000 men had been organized by Feb. 1.

Army pay was up by £5,500,000 to £16,369,000.

Paris Digs Air Refuges

PARIS, (AP)—Workmen began digging Feb. 28 some 12½ miles of trenches as air-raid refuges for Parisians.

The trenches, confined to the outskirts, are to be covered with concrete slabs and will accommodate 80,000 persons.

The Government makes it possible to remove most of the City's 5,000,000 inhabitants to the country.

Soviet Expands Navy

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP)—I. Nadyezhin, Acting Political Chief of the Red Navy, asserted that the Soviet Russian fleet had been augmented in the past year by "superb fighting units which increased its fighting power many times."

In a magazine article, Mr. Nadyezhin said also that "new Soviet ships and submarines of various types and sizes have entered the armed forces and are now on patrol service in all Soviet seas."

The construction of a large fleet, he added, "demands much time, but the Soviet people know how to bend time to their will."

"Mighty ships born in our plants plow the Soviet waters," he asserted.

Chungking Has Dozen Papers; Japan Usurps Shanghai Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — While Chungking reports itself now "the journalistic center of China" with a total of 12 daily papers, all in Chinese, Japanese journalism is on the boom in Shanghai and the new Tairiku Shimpo has been started as an organ of Nipponese culture and empire-building.

Chungking's new eminence is not built on any stupendous newspaper circulations, for the highest press-run estimated is that of the Hsin Min Pao, formerly of Nanking and owned by a member of the Kuomintang who moved it up-river ahead of any others just after the Japanese occupation of the lower Yangtze, which totals perhaps 8,000 copies daily. Next come the "Manchester Guardian of China," the Ta Kung Pao, originally of Tientsin, then of Shanghai, and later of Hankow, with 7,000 buyers, and the Hsin Shu Pao, one of six "native" papers running before Chungking became the capital, with the same number.

[Charges by editors and contributors to Ta Kung Pao that Japanese propagandists were forging their names to faked editions of the publication to mislead Chinese are reported by the Associated Press.

False datelines from Chungking and other places were said to have been used to convey distorted reports of conditions in the interior, it is charged.]

One of the most interesting of the Chungking papers is the Hsin Hua Jih Pao, circulation 6,000, organ of the Chinese Communist Party. It runs heavily to Tass (Soviet) News Agency reports and it is unusual in being operated editorially by a committee system. Those responsible for the editing take this job in turn. The paper first appeared in Hankow in January, 1937, as result of the "United Front" which legalized existence of the Communists, and it moved to Chungking just before the Japanese occupied Hankow.

Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, owns the Shih Shih Hsin Pao or China Times, formerly of Shanghai and also with 6,000 circulation. The Sao Tang Pao, formerly of Hankow, and the Hsi Nan Jih Pao or Southwest Daily News, native to Chungking, are both regarded as organs of the "Whampoa Group" of militarists and the first prints more military news than any other paper while the second, rumored to receive subsidy from the Generalissimo's office—as is common practice in China because of the dearth of profitable advertising—pays special attention to economic development in China's new bases, especially the southwest provinces. Efforts to merge the papers have failed.

Although its circulation is quoted at only 5,000, the Chung Yang Yih Pao or Central Daily News, mouthpiece of the Kuomintang, is ranked high for its authoritative news of the Government and the war though the Ta Kung Pao is in a class by itself as a liberal independent paper. The Central Daily News has been spreading out, having started at Nanking, then moved to Hankow and Chungking, and now running offspring editions in Kweilin, Kweiyang and other provincial capitals.

There are a number of foreign correspondents now regularly stationed in Chungking, though it is hardly a high-grade news center currently. As yet, however, there is no foreign language daily. The Hankow Herald, formerly American-owned but under Chinese proprietorship for the past few years, suspended at Hankow before the Japanese entered and it may resume up-river.

Meanwhile, Shanghai, which formerly had a leading position in the China journalistic world and at one time was estimated to have—including illegal "mosquito" papers and papers in English, Russian, Japanese, German and other languages—a total of 200 daily publications, has tumbled disastrously.

Few of the foreign papers have suspended but there was a general exodus around November, 1937, with withdrawal of the Chinese army, and since that time foreign ownership has been the rule whatever the language of the paper. Otherwise the Japanese insist on censoring. In their own field, the Japanese brought to an end the 34-year history of the Shanghai Nippo as prelude to merger with the Tairiku Shimpo or Continental News which was advertised as intended to play "a major part in the new era being inaugurated."

Its aims are stated to be twofold—first, to "contribute toward Japan's destiny of expansion on the Asiatic Continent in pursuance of her historical mission as the permanent leader of East Asia," and second, to strive to deepen Sino-Japanese understanding and bring rebirth of all Asiatic peoples.

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Washington Sideglances

Mr. Hull, head up!—Scribes spell down Congressmen but flunk on Garner—Borah eyes a record—Plows arouse South Dakotan — Press agents try a new wrinkle—How many to expect at a party.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Red Light, Mr. Hull: Washington is having a campaign to educate pedestrians to obey traffic lights. Soon the police will be empowered to make arrests, and Secretary of State, Cordell Hull had better watch out. Walking deeply immersed in thought from his hotel back to the State Department at 3:01 p. m. on Feb. 27, he crossed I Street, at 16th, against the red light. But he wouldn't tell the policeman for anything! And isn't there diplomatic immunity?

Quiz: Four Washington correspondents, including The Christian Science Monitor's Erwin D. Canham, "spelled down" four outstanding members of Congress in a radio quiz last week, with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, newspaper columnist and former NRA chief, as arbiter. The newspaper men didn't know who said, "Me and ma don't go out much at night." (John N. Garner).

The Congress spokesmen couldn't give the name of the first woman Senator, Mrs. Rebecca Felton. All eight contenders fell down on Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's middle name. It's Henry.

Borah's Record: This coming Saturday, March 4, William Edgar Borah will have served 32 consecutive years in the Senate, which, incidentally will be celebrating its own 150th anniversary that day. But the point about Mr. Borah is that on completion of his present term in 1943, he will have served longer consecutively than any other Senator. Mr. Borah is feeling fit and nas his eye on the record. The two men who served longer than he has were William B. Allison, an Iowa Senator, who began his term in 1873 and stayed in the Senate 35 years and five months and Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, who served 34 years, eight months, and 20 days consecutively, after a brief earlier term of a couple of years.

Of Thee I Sing: State pride gave Representative Karl E. Mundt, a member of the South Dakota Game and Fish Commission before coming to Congress, a bad evening when he had to sit through the Government's drought film, "The Plow that Broke the Plains."

"What," he asked the House, "would you think if the Government were to take pictures of an earthquake to the accompaniment of 'California, Here I Come'? Or if it were to take a film of a man scratching fleas and say, 'This is Florida?'" That, he lamented, is what "The Plow" does to South Dakota.

The Missouri Society, meanwhile, aroused over "historical inaccuracies in the Hollywood "Jesse James," had former Senator Harry B. Hawes give them a correct picture of the real James boys.

Self Improvement: Mrs. Roosevelt is taking voice (speaking, not singing) lessons from Mrs. Elizathe von Hesse, of New York.

Daughters Dance: Social festivities flourish among the womenfolk of the men on Capitol Hill. Besides the quarter-of-a-century-old Senate Ladies Luncheon Club and Congressional Club, there is now a Daughters of the Senate and a Daughters of the House. Miss Kathleen Bulow, daughter of Senator and Mrs. William J. Bulow of South Dakota, is President of the Daughters of the Senate and Miss Frances Boykin, Daughter of Representative and Mrs. Frank W. Boykin of Alabama, is President of the House group. Rules of precedence prevailed when the Senate daughters gave their dinner dance first.

Personal Appeal: Government press-agents have tried all ways to attract the attention of newspaper bureaus with their handouts. They know that newspaper wastebaskets, like correspondents, are often yawning. So they tried personal appeal, with this note printed on an envelope:

"To those who open the mail: Please be sure that the person whose name appears on this envelope receives this bulletin, as it is one of a collection being made by him, and his set will be incomplete if any are missing." As far as this Bureau is concerned, the statement in this instance simply isn't so.

Gate Crashers: Social climbers are one thing foreign diplomats must have to learn to understand about the United States. When the Soviet Embassy was first opened, Ambassador Troyanovsky issued 1,000 invitations to a reception and then called his old friend, the Turkish Ambassador, for an estimate as to how many persons should be expected. "Twelve hundred" came the reply from an experienced aide at the Turkish Embassy.

Not long ago, a woman called the British Embassy, and asked to be invited to a social function there because she "owns some English furniture."

Show Places: Many of Washington's fine mansions are passing from individual owners to organizations.

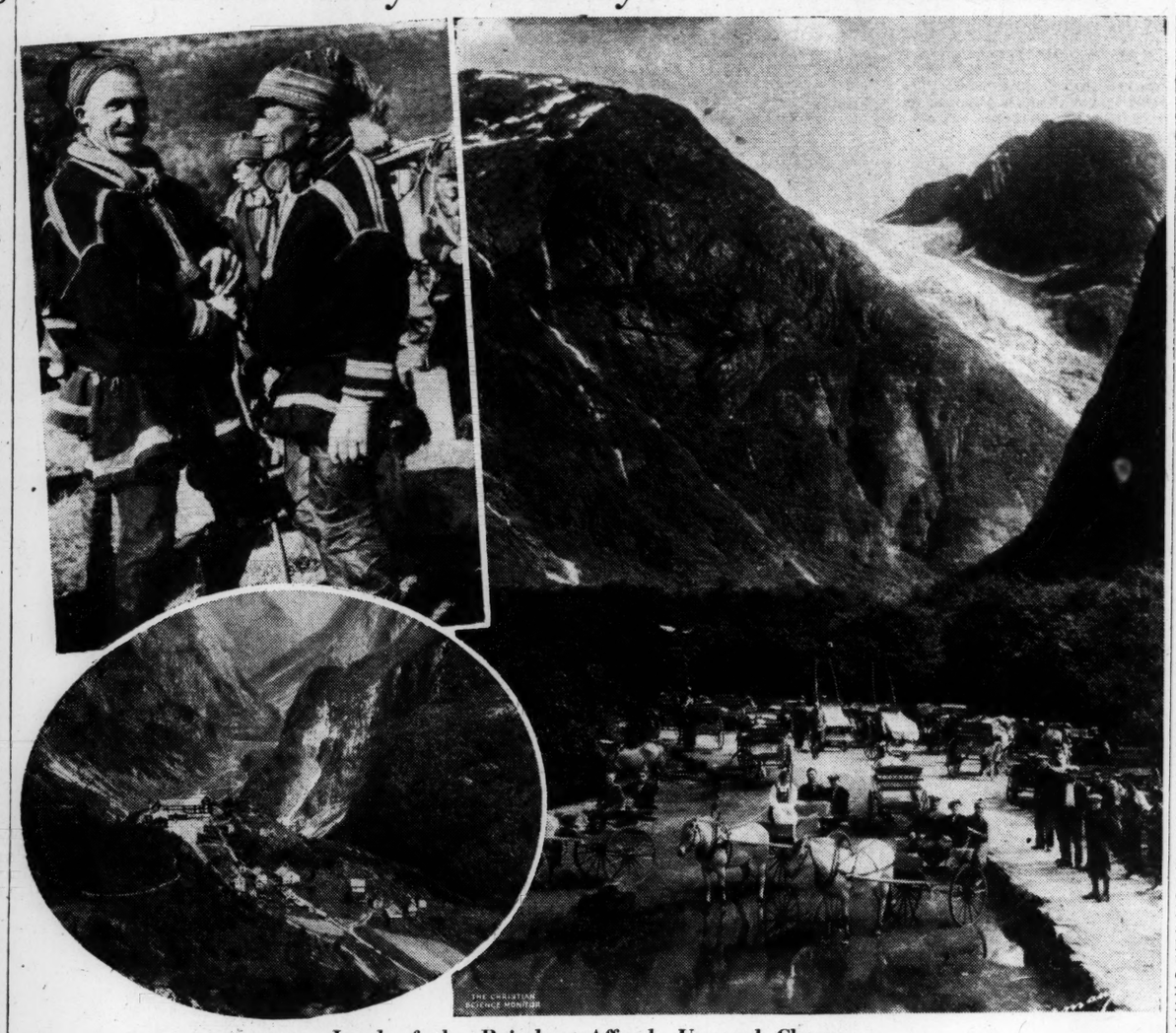
The Larz Anderson house on Massachusetts Avenue, occupied not long ago by the King of Siam, has been bestowed on the Society of the Cincinnati as a national shrine. In the Perry Belmont mansion on New Hampshire Avenue that housed the present Duke of Windsor on his post-war visit is now ensconcing the Order of the Eastern Star.

The Edward B. McLean mansion on I Street, scene of the 1921 inaugural banquet at which Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean dazzled Vice-President Calvin Coolidge with the Hope diamond, is being torn down to make way for an office building to be leased to the Government.

More Names: And, since names have reared their tactless head, perhaps we can polish off the subject by pointing out the extraordinary fondness of Oklahoma statesmen for nicknames. Of the 11 members of the State's Congressional delegation, the following use diminutives as their official given names: Josh, Will, Jack, Mike, Jed, Sam, and Phil. There is some justification in the case of the State's baby Congressman, Representative A. S. Mike Monroney, as he officially lists himself. The name Mike is adopted. The "A" stands for Almer.

Universal Names: Usually this column avoids comments on names, which are an easy form of humor and not so funny to their owners. But if only for the sake of etymological research, one can hardly avoid recording the names of Senator Lynn J. Frazier's twin daughters. They are Unie Mae and Versie Fae. More comprehensive pair of names can scarcely be imagined, unless it be Om and Ni—which hints are presented to any interested parents without charge.

Peaceful Valleys of Norway Invite World's Tourists



Land of the Reindeer Affords Unusual Charm

The last word in spring fashions is displayed by the two Laplanders of North Norway in picture at upper left. The small horses and carriages at lower right are waiting for cruise visitors at Loen on the road to Kjendalsbre. At lower left is Naerodal Canyon.

First London Run Since 1879 Opened by Comédie Française

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—The Comédie Française of Paris, most famous national theater in the world, last night opened a week's engagement at the Savoy in the presence of a distinguished audience which included the French Ambassador.

This is the first official visit of the Comédie Française to England since 1879, and is one of the most important theatrical events London has known during the present century. Queen Mary planned to attend this evening's performance, and the King and Queen were to see a gala presentation tomorrow. The same plays—Molière's "L 'Ecole des Maris" and de Musset's "Le Chandelier"—are being produced on each of these occasions.

The Company of the Comédie Française is no stranger to foreign travel. In 1935 it went on a triumphal progress through Italy, where the theaters and hotels it visited were smothered in flowers in its honor. On its last full-sale appearance in England, when Sarah Bernhardt caused one of the greatest dramatic sensations ever recorded in the history of the drama, English critics acknowledged the supreme artistry of the company, but maintained that it could not much longer preserve its high standards because its constitution prevented its retaining the services of its star players. A month after the company left England, Sarah Bernhardt severed her connection with the Comédie Française, on the ground that while she remained with it she received only about £2,500 a year, whereas appearing with her own company she could earn many times that sum.

The Comédie Française has encountered similar difficulties in the recent past. M. Pierre Fresnay left it in order to play in London in Noel Coward's "Conversation Piece," though he was a sociétaire of the company. At present the Comédie has 31 sociétaires, who receive about £700 a year, with an extra monthly payment and 100 francs for each of their performances. In 1839 a sociétaire could count on only 500 francs, whereas today the average income of each of these 31 players is roughly £1,400.

Subsidy Nearly Half Income

In addition to the sociétaires, there are 21 pensionnaires, who are paid from 24,000 to 26,000 francs (about £140) a year, from whose ranks the sociétaires are periodically recruited. The income of the Comédie is derived from two sources. Box office receipts bring in about 8,000,000 francs annually, whilst there is a state subsidy of 6,976,992 francs.

Despite the competition of commercial theaters, which are able to offer higher salaries to leading players, the Comédie Française is now enjoying one of the greatest bursts of prosperity it has ever known. About three years ago the accusation was made that the Comédie was getting stale and dull. Then M. Edouard Bourdet, a leading Paris playwright, was appointed administrator-general. He immediately began to look around to see what reforms he could institute. During the World War the French commercial theater had sunk to very low artistic levels, and the best work in the drama was in consequence done at smaller experimental houses. Some of them won for their directors reputations on a national scale. Among these were M. Gaston Baty, founder of La Chimère and director of the Studio Montparnasse; M. Charles Dullin of L'Atelier, and M. Louis Jouvet of the Théâtre de l'Athénee.

Oldest Repertory Company

The Comédie Française is the oldest repertory company in the world. It was founded in October, 1680, when the company of the famous dramatist Molière united with two others. It obtained its second name of the Théâtre Français in 1791, when the tragedian Talma and some of his friends left the Comédie, and began to give performances in the southwest wing of the Palais Royal. A few years later the company reunited, and ever since the Palais Royal has been the scene of its activities. It became a State theater in April, 1804. On the same day Napoleon founded the Paris state pawnshop, Mont-de-Piété. It was decided that money deducted from the salaries of the Comédie players for pension purposes should be invested in the Mont-de-Piété.

The performances of the company were interrupted for a short time in 1900 by fire at their theater, and during the first three months of the war its activities were suspended. Apart from this it has entertained Paris continuously for over 250 years. The mainstay of its programs are the classical plays of Corneille, Racine, and Molière, and the romantic dramas of writers like Hugo and de Musset. But it also presents modern plays. Plays that have been produced elsewhere cannot be done by the Comédie Française until 10 years have elapsed, but no restriction is placed upon the presentation of absolutely new works. One of the most successful productions of last year was the first performance of M. François Mauriac's "Asmodée," a translation of which is being presented at the London Gate theater. The Comédie also plays the works of foreign dramatists. Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" was one of its most remarkable productions of recent years. Whereas a poor house at the Comédie sometimes pays little more than 3,500 francs, "Coriolanus" drew receipts of 31,000 francs a performance.

Movies Combine With Academics In Chicago Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An experiment was launched here recently when Northwestern University started a series of movies for the public on its Chicago campus. The series is intended to combine the entertainment features of the screen with the academic facilities of the University, and identifies Northwestern with the new motion picture project of the American Council of Education, according to Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, Dean.

Some of the films to be shown have been made by the University, like the "Mexican Tour," a new Spanish-teaching film, which brings vividly to the audience the cultural background of the Mexican people, their economic condition, and seeks to encourage more friendly relations of a political nature between the countries on either side of the Rio Grande. This film is to be shown on the night when the topic is "Good Neighbors," followed by discussion from the audience, it was announced.

Federal Films

The opening night of the series was given over mainly to Government films dealing with the conservation and reforestation service. The audience showed tremendous interest in "The Plow that Broke the Plains" as it brought before them graphic scenes of the passing of the cattle ranch, wheat farming, and led up to the recent dust storms. "Rain for the Earth" indicated what the Federal Government is doing in conservation and reclamation.

"The River," a thrilling story of the "Father of Waters," first presented a map of the Mississippi and its tributaries giving a bird's-eye view of its immensity and the territory it drains. Then came the early Americans to the rich soil, chopping down the trees and planting nothing in their place. Then comes the snow and rain, and with no trees to stop them, the waters eventually overflowed the river banks and caused the floods in the lower region of the basin. Though people read about the need for conservation and reforestation, vivid pictures bring the facts home more convincingly, it was pointed out by those close to the educational experiment.

On another evening the subject is "Racial Prejudice" which is expected to bring forth free discussion in the audience of this present-day problem. For those interested primarily in parent education an evening is to be given to "Children and Teachers." A town-hall type of meeting is scheduled under the title "Science, servant or master."

Practical Films

A series of "how-to-do-it" films is planned, under the title "100,000,000 Artists," for early in the spring. Clara MacGowan, professor of art, and Dr. P. R. Hershey, Director of Guidance in the University have planned to lead the general discussion.

Members of the teaching staff in the visual education project have been studying the potentialities of the movie as an educational device for two years, working mainly in the University classes. The work has been recognized by the Motion Picture Project of the American Council of Education as "the most significant of its kind in the entire country," according to the University.

Biennial Sessions In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Both houses of the South Carolina General Assembly have enacted measures toward elimination of the annual session of the State's lawmaking body and substitution of biennial gatherings, or meetings every two years.

The Senate accorded second reading to two bills by Senator Baskin of Lee to submit constitutional amendments providing for biennial legislative sessions and the biennial levy of an annual tax.

Balloting on the first measure was 34 to 0, but on the second it stood 34 to 1, the "no" note being registered by Senator Bates of Richland. After members had contended that annual meetings served as a detriment to new industry, the house voted 103 to 6 for biennial sessions.

In view of the fact that several constitutional amendments would be necessary to institute biennial sessions, a referendum on the question would be necessary in the 1940 general election.

The house also passed, by a 95 to 14 vote, measures calling for a referendum on the question of electing representatives for four-year terms instead of the present two-year term. The proposal was considered a comeasure to the biennial sessions movement.

Second reading was given by the house to a bill requiring applicants for liquor licenses to advertise their intentions in a local newspaper. It was amended to exempt present dealers from seeking license renewals.

The Senate gave second reading to bills to abolish the necessity of grand jury indictments in misdemeanor cases in which the defendant wished to plead guilty, and to create a new prison board to supervise all penal and charitable institutions of the State.

Lapps Travel Far to Markets and Carnivals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, March 1—With reindeer harnessed to "pulke" or sleds loaded with furs and meats, hundreds of nomadic Lapps today ended their long trek to the markets of northern Norway where bartering for supplies begins.

Since these Lapps must travel hundreds of miles to reach their market towns, "going to market" is an event to be enjoyed only at rare intervals in the year. As a result, it has become the carnival occasion, and the annual markets, thronged with hundreds of gaily costumed men, women, and children, provide a colorful spectacle.

This year two of the most celebrated of the markets will take place at Bossekop and at Karasjok, called the Lapp Capital, during the Easter holiday. Another is held annually at Bossekop in the first week of December.

While the chief purpose of the market is to trade furs and meat for supplies, it also serves as the occasion for weddings and christening ceremonies for which the Lapps find no time on their wanderings.

Living for the Lapps is almost entirely dependent on their reindeer. Food, drink, clothing, and shelter all come from these animals and wealth too is reckoned in the livestock. Two to three hundred head are sufficient to support a family, although wealthier owners may boast several thousand. Accommodating his own mode of living to that of his herd, the Lapp's nomadic existence is the result of following his reindeer on their search for fodder.

In their fantastic costumes of many hues, the Lapps are an ideal subject for color photography. No less an inspiration than the Northern Lights is responsible for the brilliant colors with which their clothing is trimmed. Coats and caps are banded with bright blue, green, orange, and red—the colors of the Lights—and caps are surmounted by a huge red pom-pom. Shoes and leggings are of fur.

The reindeer sleds are one of the Lapp's most characteristic implements. Looking like tiny boats, they are equipped with a keel, and balancing one in the wake of a racing reindeer is a tricky feat, but a great thrill once it is mastered. Between the middle of March and the middle of April—when the sun is intense, days long and nights bright—an overland trip of several days' duration may be made by sleds from Bossekop to Kautokeino, nights being spent in comfortable mountain huts. Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, who will visit this country in April, made the thrilling jaunt a few years ago. In summer, a popular excursion in connection with the North Cape cruises is a motor journey through highland scenery to Kautokeino.

Taft Pleads for Democracy With Religion as Foundation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif., March 1—With a plea for a return "to the essentials upon which this Nation was founded"—democracy based on religion and intelligence—Charles P. Taft of Ohio, son of former President Taft, dedicated the Temple of Religion here at the $50,000,000 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

As the Exposition is dedicated to the furtherance not only of better understanding among all nations but among all peoples as well, Mr. Taft's remarks in opening the Temple of Religion before a large Exposition crowd took on additional significance.

The Temple of Religion includes the Jewish and all Protestant faiths. The Roman Catholic Church is not represented.

Mr. Taft in his address maintained vehemently that democracy must not be neglected nor allowed to falter. He declared that to prevent this the Nation must undertake to uphold the "fundamental essentials of democracy."

"Here in this Nation we can offer religious faiths to which all can belong," he stated. "We want diversity. We can offer the standard of perfection for the individual. In this manner we are in a position to overcome the assaults of today on moral standards, assaults on security, and a general lapse into a feeling of helplessness."

In answer to the question, "Where are we going?" Mr. Taft pointed to the dictatorship countries of the world and declared that they don't know where "they" are going, even though they may claim to.

Message From New York

The Temple of Religion at the New York Fair—yet unfinished—sent a message of "cordial greetings and good wishes." Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco was present, and Gov. Cuthbert L. Olson telegraphed congratulations. Following the ceremony, throngs of Exposition visitors visited the Temple of Religion and its accompanying Bible and book exhibits.

Some of the nearby International Buildings are nearly finished and will be dedicated as soon as they are ready for visitors. All are finished on the outside. It is merely the gay interior decorations that are incomplete. Preview glances inside the Brazilian, Argentinian, Italian, French, and Netherlands Indies buildings indicate these foreign exhibits will tell the stories of their Nations in a spectacular fashion.

In order to keep up with the ceremonies and variety of events occurring on Treasure Island hour by hour, newspapers of the San Francisco Bay area have installed regular "city rooms" with regular "beat" reporters covering happenings. They write their stories on the second floor of the Mechanics Building, either wiring or telephoning the copy across the Bay to their respective newspapers.

In conjunction with this beehive of activity, keeping more than 1,500,000 persons in this area abreast of what is going on on this isle of "progress in the making," is the large Publicity Department of the Exposition itself.

Millions of Words

This Department, working day and night during the opening week ground out millions of words of "copy" which are mimeographed and mailed to newspapers of the Nation. The Fair's clip-sheets, that appear twice a week, are said by Lynn Fox, Publicity Man to reach some 10,000 newspapers in the United States.

The Radio Division of the Exposition is working overtime as well, telling the Nation of the beauties of this man-made Isle gleaming in the bright California sunlight by day, and bathed in every color of the rainbow at night. A wandering radio reporter visits exhibits and asks the visitors what they think of the show.

Postal Work Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley recommended to Congress Feb. 27 the 40-hour week be extended to postal employees in the pneumatic tube system.

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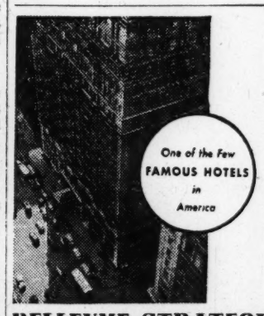

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104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church

Full College of Cardinals Convenes

The News

VATICAN CITY, March 1 (AP)—The College of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church met in Conclave today preparatory to electing a new Pope. Actual voting begins tomorrow.

Arrival of William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston at the Vatican completed the roll of the College, which now numbers 62. It is the first time in many years that the full college has been present for a Conclave.

Extensive preparations have been taken to surround the election with complete secrecy. The Cardinals and their Conclavists swore the oath of secrecy and were locked up in a wing of the Vatican.

For the first time news of the election of a new Pope will be radiocast by the powerful station operated by the Vatican.

The Background

By Prof. George La Piana

John H. Morison Professor of Church History, Harvard University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

During the last century, beginning with the Conclave which elected Pius IX in 1846, papal elections have been made with unusual speed. Three or four days were required in contrast to the many months of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

With disappearance of the long Conclaves, there also passed the old system of open political pressure by the monarchs of France, Austria, and Spain, who exercised, by custom, the right of vetoing the election of unfriendly Cardinals.

The loss of the temporal power lessened the political importance of the Papacy and on the other hand the advent of liberal regimes in most European countries loosened the ties that formerly bound the local ecclesiastical hierarchy and especially the Cardinals to the Rulers of those countries. With the increasing centralization of all ecclesiastical powers in Rome the College of Cardinals became more homogeneous and could more independently look after the interests of the Church without being embarrassed by such allegiances as formerly its members used to have toward Kings and Emperors.

Freedom of the Conclave

The last attempt to revive the veto made by the Emperor of Austria at the Conclave of 1902 appeared as such an anachronism and met with such a disapproval that Pius X after his election proscribed under penalty of excommunication all such interventions to limit the freedom of the Conclave.

Yet it now seems as if history were undergoing a retrogression. This follows the partial restoration of the temporal power of the Vatican on the one hand and the establishment of dictatorships in Germany and Italy on the other. For it is very significant that open attempts by the powers of the totalitarian States are being made to influence the election of the new Pope.

The times and circumstances are not today those of the sixteenth century when haughty Spanish Ambassadors could address with insulting arrogance the Cardinals and communicate them the precise orders of the Most Catholic king. But nevertheless the German Ambassador, Dr. Diego von Bergen, who happens to be the dean of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican, assumed the task of conveying to the Cardinals of today the hopes and the expectations of the Reichsführer, in polite diplomatic language, to be sure, but the meaning of which is perfectly clear.

"We are assisting at the elaboration of a new world which is to be erected on the ruins of a past that in many things has no longer any reason to exist," said Dr. von Bergen, and then he urged the election of a Pope who could fit in the framework of the new world of Hitler and Mussolini.

Moreover "Das Schwarze Corps," organ of Hitler's Blackshirt Guards and often a spokesman of Reich policy, accused Pius XI of having sided with "the People's Front and the great democracies" and demanded a Pope ready to reverse his predecessor's policy.

Issue of Ideologies Raised

Moreover, Il Telegrafo, spokesman of Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, recently published an unsigned article which urged the election of an "evangelical Pope" rather than a "diplomatic" one. The possibility of election of a "non-Italian" Pope was dismissed most emphatically and the article also objected to the election of a North American Cardinal because "those Cardinals have been too greatly involved in the opposition to the German National Socialist religious policies." Nor was Fascist favor given to the South American Cardinals who were classed as "not having sufficiently backed the Spanish Episcopate in the rebellion."

The emphatic exclusion of foreign and especially American Cardinals is a direct warning. The two heads of the Rome-Berlin axis are in full accord. What they want is an "evangelical" Pope who spends his time in reading his breviary and in canonizing saints. In subsequent articles Il Telegrafo has gone even farther by printing lists of Cardinals whose election is not desirable from a Fascist point of view.

The old system of the political veto is thus revived, no longer through courtier Cardinals who were at the service of the Monarchs, but through the official or semi-official press that gives public notice and hints at reprisals if the suggestions of the might dictators are ignored.

If it were not for the abnormal political situation of Europe with the alignment of the great powers into the two ranks of democracies and totalitarianism, the election of a non-Italian Pope would be not only possible but probable. The solution of the Roman question by the establishment of an independent Vatican City, the relative and at least partial economic self-sufficiency acquired by the Vatican through the indemnity in cash and bonds received by the Lateran agreement and, last but not least, the rise in numbers as well as in resources and power of large Roman Catholic populations in the Anglo-Saxon world, were all circumstances which worked in favor of a non-Italian Pope.

Source of Italian Prestige

As things now stand, the choice of a non-Italian Cardinal would be an open challenge to the Fascist Government. The Duce's friendly relations with the Vatican are in a large measure dictated by the desire to have the Papacy controlled by Italians. Moreover, retention of the Papacy in Italy is a source of power and prestige for the Italian Nation. If it should fall into the hands of a non-Italian Prelate, there is no doubt that the Duce's attitude would change radically.

Further complications arise in the fact that choice of any Cardinal belonging to the three great European powers—France, England, and Germany—or to the Spanish Nation, would at once assume a prominent political significance and cause dangerous possibilities.

It is more than probable that the Cardinals will not attempt to elect a man who has, by word or deed, taken too open sides either in favor or against the totalitarian Governments. But finally it must not be overlooked that in addition to the international and political considerations there are many personal elements which have no little importance in shaping the policies and decisions of the Conclave.

Press Curb Charged

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—The Foreign Office disclosed yesterday that attention of Vatican authorities had been called to "obstructionist" tactics by the Italian Government toward French newspapermen assigned to the papal election.

Charles Roux, French Ambassador to the Vatican, was said to have explained to Vatican authorities that such practices were of a nature to hinder the "exercise of the universal mission of the Roman Church."

France complained that French newspapermen were discriminated against by the Italian Government in telephoning to Paris and that many of them were refused entrance to Italy.

Amen Finds Fraud Cases in Brooklyn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—More than 200 cases of fraudulent bail-bond transactions have been uncovered by John Harlan Amen in his investigation of Brooklyn law enforcement conditions, it was said in informed quarters here today, following the indictment of Solomon Kurland, of Brooklyn, on charges of bail-bonding fraud by the second extraordinary Grand Jury working under the direction of Mr. Amen. Mr. Kurland is accused of having on several occasions falsely reported the extent of mortgage on property which he was offering as surety for a bond.

Less than two weeks ago the Grand Jury returned five other indictments for perjury in similar bail-bond transactions in Brooklyn. Mr. Amen said his investigation had "disclosed a complete lack of any attempt on the part of authorities to ascertain whether any statements concerning mortgages made by real estate bondsmen are accurate."

Architects Show What They'd Do To Replan Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—Architects show how they would replan Britain with garden cities and new motor roads at an exhibition opened here today by Mr. Herbert Morrison, M. P., leader of the London County Council.

This is the Road Architecture Exhibition, organized by the Royal Institute of British Architects in collaboration with the British Road Federation and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

The exhibition is the first move in a drive British architects are undertaking to persuade the Goevrnment to carry out a national survey of the whole country in place of existing piecemeal town-planning, considered too limited in scope to be fully effective.

The R. I. B. A. is also backing the demand of the Town Planning Institute for the formation of a National Planning Commission to control and co-ordinate development in every district so that future building would always be related to national as well as local needs.

Main purpose of the exhibition is to show that a national road policy could be used as a framework for the redevelopment of many of Britain's towns on the lines of garden cities, with properly zoned industries separated from residential areas by green-belts.

As a spur to those who remain unconvinced of either the desirability or the practicability of such replanning, the R. I. B. A. have included in their exhibition persuasive photographs and plans of improvements already carried out in other countries. The United States takes a foremost place in this part of the show, for Ameria's newest roads, with their clover-leaf junctions and fly-over crossings, are reckoned by road-builders here to be among the most valuable engineering achievements of recent years.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the detailed plan prepared by youthful architects of the National School of Planning for a modern town of 50,000 inhabitants.

The young planners chose an actual site in Berkshire, not far from London, and having thoroughly investigated the site in its geological aspects they have produced a scheme which is complete in detail down to the plumbing of individual houses.

To Study in China

Ellsworth Carlson

Portland, Ore., student at Oberlin College awarded scholarship to study in Orient.

Oberlin Chooses Shansi Student

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio—Ellsworth Carlson of Portland, Ore., was selected as this year's recipient of the Oberlin-Shanshi fellowship, which for 30 years has provided funds for a student to represent Oberlin University in the Orient.

Mr. Carlson is expected to spend a year studying in Peking. Following this, if war conditions permit, he will go on to join the Oberlin school in China, wherever it may be at the time.

Until late in 1937, the school was located near Taiku, Shanshi Province. When it became necessary to move, some 200 students and 40 members of the faculty migrated more than 1,000 miles into interior China.

Last December, students crossed the Tsing Ling mountains to Mien Shien. The only Westerner with the group is Herbert Van Meter '37. Melville Kennedy '38 and Miss Charlotte Tinker '37 have been in Peking. A founder and President of the school is Dr. H. H. Kung, Oberlin graduate and Premier of China.

Negrin Cabinet Meets Secretly; Who Gets Gold?

MADRID, March 1 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Juan Negrin, meeting at a secret rendezvous somewhere in Alicante Province, adjourned today.

An official communiqué said the Cabinet dealth with "several routine administrative matters" and decided to meet again in Madrid after Premier Negrin had informed it of the "general situation."

Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo in a statement before the conference was over, said, "Everybody is at his post whether in the Government, Army, or civil life. The morale of our troops is high."

The newspaper Politica declared that "extremely thorny problems" were now facing the Republican Spain as a result of the recognition of General Franco by France and Britain.

One of those problems, the paper said, was the transfer to General Franco of gold deposited in France by the Government. It warned that France would act rashly if it "permitted that gold to be paid into the safes of the Italian State by way of war debts."

Alabama Institute Finds Weed-Killer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—A fertilizer with powers of discrimination has been discovered by Dr. D. G. Sturkie, associate agronomist of the Alabama Experiment Station at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here. It will kill weeds in a Bermuda grass lawn—and that is the type largely used in the South—and will not kill the grass itself. In addition it provides a year's fully supply of nitrogen.

Name of the fertilizer with herbicidal properties is calcium cyanamide, a common source of commercial nitrogen. Experiments were begun in 1932 by the experiment station to determine the effect of the treatment with this compound on weeds and lawn grass and to determine the rate and time of application.

While a 2,000-pound cyanamide treatment per acre has been found by Dr. Sturkie to control such weeds as bitterweed, chickweed, ragweed, peppergrass, Maywood, Crane's weed and others, the same treatment has not killed such plants as wild garlic, carpetgrass, centipede grass, honeysuckle, poke weed, evening primrose.

Industrial and Rural Spain: How Will They Now Fare?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—What will the new era hold in store for Spain, with its strange contrast of restless business enterprise in Catalonia and slumbering contentedness in the backward regions of the hinterland? Will Barcelona renew its old activity? Will the villages of the interior relapse into their old lethargy or will the reawakening work begun by the Republic be continued?

From all appearances we are on the brink of a new Spain which will not recognize its old self of three years ago. But before the new takes form it is as well to take an intimate glimpse of the old, for that is the true Spanish character, which will remain beneath all the outward changes that will come because of, or in spite of, the new Clerical-authoritarian regime.

A glimpse of Catalonia as it was before the ordeal of the past 12 months will give some conception of the ground that has to be made up if this province is once more to regain its former industrial pre-eminence.

Catalonia had always been Spain o fthe future, always one jump ahead of the rest of the peninsula. While most of Spain still slept in medievalism, the noise of the industrial age awoke Catalonia to modernity. The Republic had been proclaimed in April, 1931, in Barcelona before it was established in Madrid.

Castile would oppose and repress Catalonia. But the essence of Catalonia was not to resist, but to yield and to return, to come back perpetually to the task of propelling Spain forward.

A Contrast in Tempo

Madrid was a somnolent city. Even its activity, its unending conversation in the unquiet cafés, impressed one as overtones of silence, and its occasional violence was the soundless roar of a nightmare.

Barcelona, on the other hand, was unmistakably awake. Beneath its modern skyscraper façade Madrid was old; beneath its medieval aspect, Barcelona was modern. Wherever you went in Barcelona, you were acutely conscious of being in a great port. Its broad Ramblas (boulevards) sloped down to the sea. Its surrounding hills shut it off from the land behind, turning everything toward the irresistible call of the Mediterranean. Its industries, its modern factories filled with the latest in American machinery, seemed to work only to fill the ever-yawning holds of ships in its busy harbors.

Catalonia has been the most intensely individualistic of all individualistic Spain. It is no accident that anarchism was stronger in Catalonia than anywhere else in Spain. Catalonia could only think in terms of independent action—in terms of extreme autonomy. But at the same time Catalonia had the biggest and strongest co-operative movement in Spain. Both in its industrial centers and its agricultural regions (for Catalonia remains more than half agricultural), co-operative societies were developed to an astonishing point of perfection.

The explanation is that the basis of the co-operative movement—and of all co-operation, individual or international—is free association for mutual benefit; and the Catalonians, proverbially the Scots of Spain, have always had a very practical eye on profits.

Distinct National Character

The Catalans have been a nation—not a separate nation, for by certain characteristics they have always been intensely Spanish—but a distinct people, with a distinct national character.

The special characteristics of Catalonia are due partly to the fact that the Arab or Moorish strain so evident in most Spaniards is very slight in the Catalan. While Granada, for instance, was Moorish for more than seven centuries, Catalonia was under Arab rule only 70 years or so.

Temperamentally, however, the Catalans belong to Spain, even while they differ from it. And economically, they are well aware that the industry of which they are so justly proud would soon perish without the well-protected market provided by agricultural Spain; and the Castillians and Andalusians, for their part, would have had an almost equally hard time selling elsewhere the wheat surplus which the 3,500,000 Catalonians absorbed.

Help for Rural Spain

Leaving the busy industrial hive of Catalonia for the hinterland, one could find almost in sight of Madrid, with its tall buildings and its broad boulevards, villages which had never known—not only the automobile—but the wheel in any form!

In the little town of Puebla de la Mujer Muerta——typical of countless similar pueblos in distant parts of Spain—burros and pack horses picked their arduous way up and down steep mountain paths. For no road led to the village, whose inhabitants lived in a manner reminiscent of that prehistoric period before the wheel was invented.

Here might be found a traveling caravan, one of those "teaching missions"—the Misiones Pedagogicas, which, when time has place everything in proper perspective, will perhaps be acclaimed as the greatest work of the first Spanish Republic. Nonsectarian missionaries they were, carrying the light of Spain's new Renaissance into the darkest isolated corners of the country.

It was into hundreds of such villages as these that the "teaching missions" regularly went forth. Behind them they left, in the care of the local schoolmaster, a phonograph with a selection of records and a little circulating library. But above all, they left behind hundreds of simple folk who have been given a new and brighter sense of living, a more hopeful and uplifted thought.

Circulating Libraries a Boon

Under the republic a heroic effort was made to send to every village and town that wanted it the nucleus of a little circulating library. One hundred carefully chosen books were shipped in boxes from Madrid to the schoolteachers of the villages, with facilities for circulating them among the townspeople.

In countless clay huts in the countryside, in the shade of a cool patio or by the dim light of lamps that consist simply of a wick in a bowl of olive oil, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Homer, Molière, Dickens, Poe, the Spanish classics were being read.

Thanks in part to private help and volunteer workers, the great culture-spreading movement went steadily on, reaching farther and farther into the darker distant corners of Spain.

Then the Republic opened thousands of new primary schools.

In the field of higher education similar strides were taken. The royal summer palace at Santander, on the northwest coast, was turned into an International University.

In the broader sphere of letters and general learning, the forward impulse imparted by the Republic was likewise great. More books were added to the National Library in Madrid during the first eight months of the Republic than during the preceding 30 years.

The Republic, in short, had organized and put in motion many new educational ideas and methods.

What the backward hinterland is to become at the hands of the new regime is the great question for the future of the Spanish nation.

Spanish Art Treasures Safe In Geneva Under Trusteeship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Future generations of Spaniards, strolling through the museums of reconstructed Spain, doubtless will pause in gratitude to all those men and women—citizens of many European countries—who helped to save from possible destruction in the Spanish Civil War the artistic heritage of that artistic country.

The art lovers of the world breathed a sigh of relief when it was announced that a train-load containing 1,840 packing cases had arrived in Geneva from Spain. The value of those cases in dollars mounted into the millions; but no number of millions could have replaced them if they had been lost.

For those cases contained 400 paintings by the world's greatest painters. There were 115 of Goya's finest work, 43 by El Greco, 45 by Velasquez, 36 by Titian, and 25 by Rubens. Handwoven tapestries from the most celebrated looms of Europe filled 128 of the boxes, and hundreds of others contained embroideries, sculptures, gold and silver dishes inlaid with precious stones, and ancient and medieval jewelry.

The paintings were the pick of the Prado Gallery and the Royal Palace at Madrid, the Catalan collection of Montserrat and the Greco Museum at Toledo. Nearly 800 sixteenth century Flemish tapestries came from the Royal Palace. Included also were museum pieces from Barcelona and Vich.

The political leaders of the Spanish Republican Government deserve a large share of credit for preserving these treasures. They saw that museums in cities being shelled and bombed were properly evacuated; they removed the treasures time and again as warfare intensified. For several months before being finally removed from Spain they were stored in the environs of Figueras, the final capital of the Republican Government in Catalonia.

In their dangerous journey from Figueras into France, they were accompanied by Rubio Perez, secretary-general of the Spanish archives; by his assistants, Giner Pentoja, Juan Jose Canades Segerra, Perez Alferez Tomas, Arpe y Retamino, Juan Adsuara Ramos, all from Madrid. At the French border, the procession of 70 motor-trucks with its guardians were met by French and British art directors, including Jacques Jaujard, Assistant Director of French Museums, Albert Henraux, President of the Society of Friends of the Louvre, Pierre Charles Schommer, Secretary of the Union of French National Museums, and a representative of the National Gallery, London.

Responsibility for the Spanish treasures was assumed by the President of the Conseil des Musées (France), the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the London National Gallery, the President of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and by M. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, in his private capacity. M. Avenol offered a wing of the League Library as a place to store and exhibit the treasures until they can be returned to Spain. An agreement was signed between the Committee and Julio Alvarez del Vayo, the Spanish Republican Foreign Minister, providing merely that the exhibits should be returned to Spain when the Civil War had ended, and handed over to the recognized Government of Spain with the understanding that they should be retained complete for the Spanish people, and that no part of them should be sold for any purpose whatsoever.

Liquor Is Curbed In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Carrying out recommendations made by Gov. Arthur H. James, the Liquor Control Board has ordered all liquor shops throughout the Commonwealth to cease advertising distillery and brewing products in bottles or in any form of container in their shop windows. The Board has not decided what will displace the bottled goods displays in the State-operated shops, but one suggestion was that placards advertising the Keystone State be placed in the windows.

This move was the first to definitely indicate that the incumbent Republican regime here would apply strict regulations to the liquor industry. The Governor is known to favor restrictions on the liquor industry to eliminate what he considers abuses in the trade, and effectively opposed a move by 400 Philadelphia cafe and taproom owners who sought the right to retail bottled liquor goods.

World Law Outlined for U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—With the United States facing such problems as recognizing a new Government in Spain and not recognizing conquered Ethiopia and Manchukuo, an encyclopedic digest of international law has just started to the printers under the aegis of the Department of State.

Written by Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser of the Department, it brings up to date the monumental work of John Bassett Moore, published in 1906. Judge Moore's work became a fixture in all American Embassies, Legations, and Consulates abroad.

The new digest will put on a legal basis many new conceptions in international law which have arisen since the World War. These embrace the acquisition and loss of territory, mandates, new understandings on naturalization and immigration, recognition of new states and governments, recognition of belligerency, and many changes in the field of neutrality.

Mr. Hackworth, who started work on the digest two years ago, has been with the Department of State since 1916. He is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Autoists Are Warned Of Walkers' Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Pedestrians' rights at intersections are championed by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia in a recent statement pointing to decisions of Pennsylvania's Superior and Supreme Courts defining the duties of motorists with respect to persons afoot.

The Superior Court, the Club warns motorists, has held that a pedestrian who starts to cross a street on the green traffic light has a right to complete the crossing, even though the light changes before the crossing is completed. Failure of drivers to recognize this pedestrian right is construed as negligence.

Many drivers, according to club officials, seem to think that a change in the light from red to green gives them the unquestioned right to proceed, regardless of the presence in the street of pedestrians who started to cross while the light was in their favor.

South Carolina Colleges Benefit From Baruch Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Gifts aggregating $10,000 each have been received by The Citadel, South Carolina's military college, and Lander College at Greenwood, from Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier and native South Carolinian, according to announcements from both institutions.

The Citadel's donation is to be used to aid students to complete their college careers, while that to Lander was designated as an endowment in memory of Mr. Baruch's wife, the late Mrs. Anne Griffen Baruch.

Similar gifts from Mr. Baruch have already been reported by the College of Charleston, and St. Angela's Academy at Aiken, S. C., and possibly other schools in the State. The endowments will be used to assist deserving students.

South Carolina Cotton Betterment Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—First prize in South Carolina's 1938 five-acre cotton improvement contest conducted by the Clemson College extension service was won by M. H. O'Neal, Hampton county farmer. The second went to H. C. Coward of Aiken County, it has been announced here.

O'Neal's five-acre yield was 5,810 pounds of lint and Coward's was 5,672 a close second. Others allocated prizes were:

Lower District: E. O. Lightsey of Colleton County, first; J. S. Brown of Dorchester County, second.

Middle District: R. O. Rickenbacker of Orangeburg County, first; and H. H. Herlong of Edgefield County, second.

Upper District: Clyde L. Laney of Chesterfield County, first; and W. J. Verdin of Greenville County, second.

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Who Supports Medical Plan? Physicians Say They Don't

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Support of the new public issue of compulsory sickness insurance is decidedly limited in the American medical world, while opposition among the professional people who would have most to do with the medical end of such an insurance system is overwhelming, declares the American Medical Association.

Critics of compulsory insurance cited by the A. M. A. include, besides itself—the largest body of organized physicians and surgeons in history—also national organizations of dentists, druggists, and hospitals, plus the American Public Health Association.

"One would have to search quite a bit to find many men of the first rank in medicine in favor of compulsory sickness insurance," commented a spokesman for the American Medical Association at its offices here.

Support Sporadic

"There are a few scattering individuals in sheltered positions such as the medical schools and the Government health service who favor some form of state-managed medicine, but they are not able to outline a very definite and serviceable plan in lieu of private practice.

"The movement for compulsory insurance is by no means general, but very sporadic and in some instances very weak.

"Paradoxically the advocacy of the system comes mostly from outside the field of medicine, which remains the natural source of knowledge as to the medical merits of the plan.

"Fundamentally any system of medical practice must be judged by the effect which such a system has on medical research, medical education, the method by which medical services are made available and the reduction or control of the causes of disease.

"The great majority of the people who know most about the medical side of compulsory sickness insurance and the history and characteristics of foreign systems of state-managed medicine are the least enthusiastic."

Influential backing for the plan has been given by social workers. Some fundamental differences on this issue exist between social workers and the medical profession. The A. M. A. has endeavored to set forth its position on these issues in its printed literature.

For instance the A. M. A. says in its pamphlet, "Sickness Insurance Not the Remedy":

"If neither the welfare of the patient nor the physician nor individual nor public health is to be improved by insurance, who is to be benefited? Who are the propagandists of insurance that today seem to have such unlimited funds and access to organs of public information?

"Practically all these persons fall within the classes of professional philanthropists, social workers, employers and, very recently, politicians.

Social Workers Interested

"The interest of the philanthropist and social welfare worker is perfectly natural, and it requires no implication of wrong motives for its explanation. Social workers are interested in the relief of poverty and in securing the resources for such relief.

"They are accustomed to distribute cash relief according to their own standards and opinions of what is good for the person to be helped. They naturally seek to do the same with the services of the physician and resent any implication that they are not equally competent to determine how these services should be distributed.

"Sickness insurance offers the most promising field of expansion for the social workers."

In another pamphlet, "Sickness Insurance Catechism," the A. M. A. declares, "The medical profession views sickness insurance systems and proposals as a means by which lay interests, with a record that shows no such willingness to relinquish economic advantages as does the history of the medical profession, seek to gain control of the practice of medicine."

A labor ally for compulsory sickness insurance has recently appeared in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which has given the plan its enthusiastic championship. The C. I. O. is one of the system's principal friends. Various economists and leaders of Governmental associations have also endorsed the idea.

The most energetic individual seeker of State legislation to date has been Abraham Epstein of New York City, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security. He has drafted a bill for compulsory sickness insurance known as the "Epstein bill," and has had it introduced in a number of state legislatures. None has passed it.

Backers of Plan

The current revival of interest in compulsory sickness insurance may be associated with the series of studies of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, notes the A. M. A. The Committee's report was released in November, 1932.

Physicians were in a minority on the general Committee, while its administrative staff of 20 contained no physicians and the research staff of 54 only one physician and three consultants who were physicians.

The Committee was financed by a number of foundations.

"Subsequently certain members of the 'Committee of 430,' consisting largely of professors in eastern medical schools and their friends, gave encouragement to compulsory sickness insurance," said the A. M. A. spokesman.

"The only organized medical support for this system is furnished by a group in Brooklyn, N. Y., called the 'Medical League for Socialized Medicine.' This once had in the neighborhood of 500 members. It is the only organized medical group which has given vocal expression or issued printed material favoring compulsory insurance.

"The Medical League of Brooklyn contains no figures of first significance in medicine, and includes a number of doctors with a foreign background which may have inclined them toward regimentation.

"Advocacy of compulsory health insurance to be found in the medical field, which after all is most concerned, because sickness insurance is fundamentally a medical service, is small in volume."

Medical Subsidy Plan Sponsored In Wagner Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The national medical program sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York was before Congress today, following its formal introduction into the Senate, and appeared to face considerable opposition—first on the grounds of economy and second on the nature of the program itself at the present time.

The program proposes expenditure of $80,000,000 the first year, rising to about 10 times as much, to be spent in Federal grants-in-aid to the States for expansion of medical facilities. The bill does not provide a comprehensive insurance program, nor does the Federal Government venture to provide medical care itself. Rather, the Government offers generous subsidies to the States if they will set up programs covering child and maternal health, general health service, and investigations, construction of hospitals and medical centers, general programs of medical care, and insurance against loss of wages during periods of temporary disability.

Delay on Extensions Urged

Two Republican Senators, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Wallace H. White of Maine, spoke out in criticism of further expansions of the social security program at this time. Their views are also shared by economy-minded Members of Congress who believe that large financial commitments and expansion of a program which is still in an experimental stage should be deferred at the least.

The general reaction against new governmental activities, particularly in untried fields, is also a major factor deterring passage of the Wagner bill at this session. Moreover, when President Roosevelt sent the report of an interdepartmental committee—on which this bill is based—to Congress he did not recommend passage but urged only study.

Caution Voiced on Plan

Further, medical organizations, established hospital associations, and other groups are outspoken in their opposition to the program as now drafted. Already, the Wagner bill has been considerably toned down as a result of their protests. But the American Medical Association is still in opposition, and its Secretary, Dr. Morris Fishbein, urged caution on Congress in its treatment of the Wagner bill.

Although Senator Wagner is one of the most respected of Democratic Senators, this bill has the handicap of the Administration's advice that it be studied only, and what is more important, an absence of powerful pressure groups actively behind it. Organized Labor, farm groups, old-age pension advocates, and other familiar supporters of legislation have thus far taken only a secondary and incidental interest in the medical program.

Building Silently

Westinghouse

Electric Welding Quiets Pittsburgh Clamor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh's drive on noise won a major victory with the inauguration of a City ordinance similar to that passed in 1937 by New York, whereby electric welding can be used to replace the racket of the rivet hammer in building construction.

The ordinance amending the building code was approved by the City Council on Jan. 16 and has now been signed by Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, one of the stanch local campaigners for "anti-noise." H. L. Seaman, Superintendent of building inspection, declared he was prepared to put the new rules and regulations into force immediately, characterizing the movement as "the most modern welding code in the United States."

Though arc welding was invented some 60 years ago and has been in general industrial use for more than 10 years, the City Administration here in Pittsburgh delayed official approval until the new construction tool could be proved in a major construction test.

For the convenience of architects, engineers, builders, and suppliers of materials, all rules and regulations pertaining to welding have been segregated under a single cover, thus eliminating confusion with other building regulations. To insure safe as well as quiet construction, the code sets up regulations for equipment, safety of operation, approval of materials, qualifications for operators and inspection.

British Proposal In Palestine Stirs Threat of Strike

JERUSALEM, March 1 (AP)—While Jewish delegates to the roundtable discussions in London had left the formal conference with the intimation they would not return unless Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald effected radical changes in the British settlement plan, the Palestine Jewish Assembly authorized its National Council today to call a general strike, if necessary, to demonstrate Jewish solidarity against the plan.

The British proposal, as reported, would make the Holy Land an independent Arab State.

The Council which includes all sections of the Jewish population except the Revisionists (extremists) issued a manifesto rejecting the plan, declaring it would "impose a minority status" on the Palestine Jews, and threatened to withdraw from co-operation with Britain if the plan were effected.

The Council further urged an increase in the fund for improvement of Jewish defenses as troops in armored cars patrolled the streets of Jerusalem following two days of scattered violence.

On the previous day the authorities had imposed a 24-hour curfew on the Jewish quarters here following anti-British demonstrations by Jews due to reports Britain would attempt to solve its difficulties in administration of Palestine by abandoning its mandate and recommending the Arab State.

American Jews Stand Solidly Against Plan for Arab State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—The British proposal to relegate the Jewish population in Palestine to a minority status in an independent Arab State has produced united resistance on the part of all Zionist organizations in the United States, it was announced here today.

Meeting at the headquarters of the Zionist Organization of America here last night, officials of that group were joined by the national officers of the Mizrachi, Orthodox Zionist organization; the Hadassah, Women's Zionist organization, and the Poale Zion, Labor branch of the Zionist movement, in pledging "to resist with every means" the British proposal.

The organizations, with a combined membership of 150,000, issued the following joint statement:

"The reported proposal of Great Britain to repudiate its solemn pledge under the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate with respect to the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine comes as a profound shock to American Jewry and, we are certain, also to the American people.

"Placing their faith in British honor, Jews poured into Palestine their life's blood and transformed the land that lay waste for centuries into a place of prosperity for all its inhabitants.

"We refuse to believe that at this time of unparalleled suffering and persecution, when Palestine constitutes the chief refuge for thousands of our homeless, the British Government would be unmindful of its covenant with history and betray our people. British statesmen should think carefully before they rob the last hope of millions slowly being driven to desperation."

Jewish Refugees Find Doors Closed On Them in Uruguay and Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 1 (AP)—A group of 68 disillusioned Jewish refugees began their return voyage to Europe on the Italian liner Conte Grande last night. No country in the New World would open its doors to them.

Argentina refused to permit them ashore when they arrived from Montevideo where the Uruguayan Cabinet had declared their visas for entry into that country invalid. Uruguay contended the steamship line had been warned before sailing that the Jews' visas were irregular.

Argentine guards said several had declared they would rather perish than return to Germany.

Another group of 28 refugees from Hamburg, whose visas likewise have been declared invalid by Uruguay, arrived at Buenos Aires yesterday aboard the German ship General San Martin. They, too, will not be allowed to land and must return to Germany.

Swope Demands Employees Help to Pay Jobs Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Simplification of the national unemployment insurance system and a division of costs between employers and employees was discussed on Capitol Hill today.

Secretary of Labor Perkins told the Senate Unemployment Committee that present confusion between activities of the United States Employment Service and the Unemployment Compensation Division of the Social Security Board could be eliminated by consolidating their finances and appointing one overhead officer for both agencies.

Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, meanwhile, speaking before the House Ways and Means Committee, urged that employees as well as employers be required to contribute toward unemployment insurance.

Secretary Perkins testified on the Byrnes bill which would, among other things, merge the United States Employment Service with the Unemployment Insurance Division under the Social Security Board and set a $5 to $15 minimum weekly benefit payment for persons earning more than $15 a week.

Despite general complaint from business over the size of unemployment insurance and other social security taxes, Mr. Swope said he did not necessarily advocate that they be reduced.

"I would see no objection, if found necessary, to the employer's contribution remaining as it is," he said, "but the employee should also contribute — which would increase the amount available for benefits. Employee contributions, he explained, would make workers more interested in administration of the program.

Any unification of the United States Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division should be tested slowly, Secretary Perkins told the Senate Committee. She opposed merger of the two bureaus under the Social Security Board because of the present close integration of the Employment Service with other Labor Department bureaus.

She agreed with Senator James T. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, that establishment of a liberal benefit minimum would reduce relief expenditures.

Postponement of increases in pay roll taxes due in 1941 was urged upon the Ways and Means Committee by Walter D. Fuller, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Economic Security.

In his Committee's opinion "the whole federal old age annuity system would be far more satisfactory and less open to dispute if it were definitely upon a pay-as-you-go basis with payments maintained at the present level for as long a period as possible," Mr. Fuller said.

"I do not know what benefit payments will cost in the early years," he told the Committee, "but they probably will not be as much as present annual tax payments. Why then take more from employees and the employer at this critical time?

"This contemplated increase to 1½ per cent tax on the employer's pay roll," he said, "simply adds to the present inadvertent governmental bonus scheme mhich provides an incentive to increase unemployment." The employer, he explained, by eliminating marginal employees, saves not only the wage, but also some further sum. This amount, he estimated, varies from four to 10 per cent of the pay roll, depending upon the State.

Winter Sport Area Promised Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. — Arizonans, like the people in supposedly colder parts of the United States, are going in for winter sports. When over 1,000 persons tried to attend a "snow carnival" at Hart Prairie, fourteen miles northwest of Flagstaff, the U. S. Forest Service announced plans for developing a two-mile ski course, ski jumps, toboggan slides, a parking area for cars, and other facilities. These improvements will be made with CCC labor next summer.

Hundreds of those who came in the hope of participating in the carnival drove from the southern counties, 250 to 400 miles away. After 700 had been admitted, the road was closed because there was no more space where cars could be safely parked.

WPA Spends 900 Millions But Work Called Wasteful

WASHINGTON (AP)—WPA reported Feb. 28 that $900,000,000 worth of building materials, equipment and supplies were purchased in connection with its projects during the three and one-half years ended Dec. 31, 1938.

At the same time, Edward J. Harding, managing director of the Associated General Contractors of America, issued a statement saying that WPA's methods of construction were "inefficient, uneconomical and dilatory."

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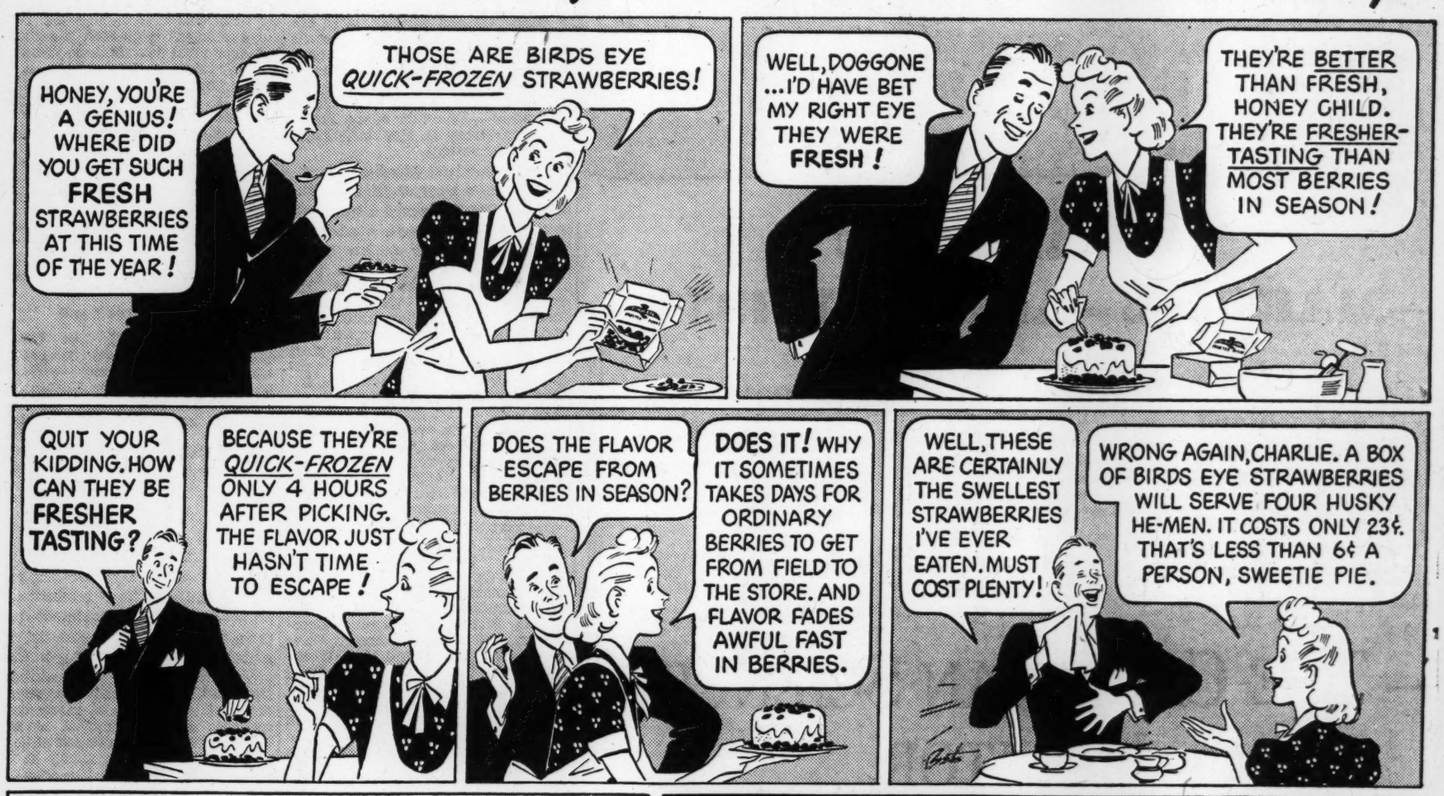
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Chicago Has Long Way to Go To Reach N. Y. Reform Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The results of Chicago's primary election yesterday have more than a little national import.

They reveal:

First, by the decisive renomination of Mayor Edward J. Kelly that the Kelly-Nash machine is still in the saddle. Although the Republican Party has acquired an able candidate in Dwight H. Green, his chances of success in the Mayoral vote on April 4 are regarded by Illinois experts here as slim.

Second, and more important, the road away from civic corruption, which has been paved by the La Guardia-Dewey combination in New York has not yet been opened in the Nation's second city.

The results happen to coincide with 93 indictments in Kansas City of politicians, judges, and office-holders charged with illicit political activity, including four against the presiding Judge of the County Court. And all these events throw the spotlight once more on one of the United States' most pressing problems: the fight for clean government in the cities.

News Not Encouraging

Chicago's news was not encouraging, although the final chapter remains to be written on April 4. Thomas J. Courtney, a crusading State's Attorney who fought hard against the Kelly-Nash machine, was snowed under by the Kelly vote. But his weakness was that he had formerly been allied with the nominee and voters suspected he might be simply on the way to create a rival political power. He did not possess the absolute independence which the La Guardia candidacy had in New York.

One encouraging result, however, was the Republican nomination of Mr. Green, former United States District Attorney, who defeated the perennial candidacy of William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson. Thus the G. O. P. is putting its best foot forward in a candidate who attacked both the Kelly and Courtney positions. Should he be able to win on April 4, Chicago would really have turned the corner around which New York is making such successful progress, observers here believe. But the total vote recorded in the Republican primary was not promising. The two Democrats totaled 900,000 votes, while the two Republicans had only 280,000.

Ickes Shied Away

It was this election which Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, declined to enter a few months ago. His refusal cleared the way for Mayor Kelly and a city machine which still stands as one of the most solidly entrenched in the nation. The most promising chance for civic reform in Chicago, observers had felt, was for the reformer to win in the Democratic primary. Failing that, the Republican nominee can now wage a last-ditch battle.

Observers here are interested in the results elsewhere because the civic clean-up in New York has set such an invigorating example to the rest of the nation. It has already produced a possible Republican Presidential nominee, smashed the political power of Tammany Hall, and given the cities of the nation a glimpse of the possible.

In Kansas City, however, reform marches apace under the driving impetus of Gov. Lloyd Stark, Missouri's nurseryman executive. The political machine of Boss Tom Pendergast is under severe bombardment there. Scores of his henchmen are now behind the bars. The new burst of indictments yesterday causes those interested in civic reform the Nation over to turn their eyes hopefully once more in that direction.

Kansas City Jury Indicts 93 Including County Court Judge

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1 (AP)—A crime-investigating County Grand Jury startled this political stronghold of "Boss" Tom Pendergast yesterday with 93 indictments which included four against the presiding judge of the County Court—then shut itself up and went back to work. Arrests included eight persons on gambling charges and two county officials on charges of corruptly allowing claims.

Developments by a Grand Jury which investigated criticism of conditions here by Mr. Pendergast's Democratic foe, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, included:

1. Indictment of Presiding County Judge David E. Long on charges of corruptly allowing claims on the Court in connection with improvements made on the headquarters of Peace Justice Gil P. Bourk, a Pendergast ally. The County Court is an administrative body, and does not handle criminal cases.

2. Indictment, on the same charges, of J. W. Hostetter, former county judge and now occupant of the new post of Supervisor of County Institutions.

3. Indictment of Charles Carrolla, Italian-born alien on charges of operating a gambling place.

The indictment of Mr. Carrolla had been foreshadowed by a hearing conducted by Judge Allen C. Southern, foe of gambling who called the grand jury. At that hearing, Mr. Carrolla was named as one who received as much as $2,500 in one month from one of the scores of alleged gambling places in Kansas City.

Judge Albert L. Reeves, in calling a Federal Grand Jury, said he would have it determine if gamblers were deriving huge incomes which were escaping taxation.

Bonds for those charged with gambling violations ranged up to $10,500.

Fifty of the indictments were signed by representatives of State's Attorney General Roy McKittrick.

At the outset of the investigation, Mr. McKittrick ignored the proceedings, charging Governor Stark and Judge Southern had endeavored to take over the office of Attorney General in seeking a special investigator.

Adding to the complications County Prosecutor W. W. Graves halted proceedings temporarily by charging they were illegal. The State Supreme Court denied Graves a writ of prohibition but specified he had the right along with Mr. McKittrick to appear before the Grand Jury. Mr. McKittrick later appeared but Mr. Graves has been absent from the Grand Jury room. Assistants from his office, however, have participated in the inquiry.

Kelly and Green Win in Chicago's Mayoral Primary

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Kelly, backed by a powerful, smooth-working Democratic organization, polled the largest primary election vote in Chicago's history to win renomination yesterday.

The Mayor easily met the challenge of State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, who entered the mayoral primary with a reputation as a tremendous vote puller.

Mayor Kelly not only received a majority of nearly 300,000 over Mr. Courtney, but also rolled up more than 50 per cent of all votes cast in both the Republican and Democratic Primaries.

His opponent in the April 4 election will be Dwight H. Green, former United States District Attorney, who gained wide notice as the prosecutor of Al Capone and other gangsters.

Mr. Green captured the Republican nomination by defeating William Hale "Big Bill" Thompson, a veteran of Chicago politics, who was thrice Mayor. Mr. Green's victory margin was better than three to one.

The unofficial count from 3,602 of 3,648 precincts was: Kelly, 596,704, and Courtney, 311,834. Reports from all except 23 precincts gave Green 210,908 and Thompson 62,055.

All primary records were shattered by the outpouring of approximately 1,200,000 voters. The Democratic total of more than 900,000 surpassed previous primary marks and compared with approximately 270,000 for the Republican candidates. Compared with the 1938 primary the Democrats gained 25,000 votes and the Republicans 81,000.

The first major test of political trends this year found Chicago Republican leaders satisfied. They pointed out that the late A. J. Cermak polled approximately Green's total in the primary and then defeated Thompson in the election of 1931.

The vote for aldermen indicated that candidates affiliated with the Kelly-Nash Organization had been elected in at least half of the 50 wards. The aldermanic election was officially nonpartisan.

Australian Ranchers See Wool From Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Wool growers of Australia, many of whom view the introduction of synthetic wool as presenting serious competition to their own markets, now have the opportunity of looking at samples of the new fibers recently put on exhibition at the Sydney Technological museum.

The process of making wool fibers from milk was brought out by Italy during the Ethiopian campaign in 1936 because of a shortage of the raw material. Using the casein of cows' milk, it takes about a pail of milk to put out one sweater.

Kilts in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—With Scottish societies assisting to finance the cost of uniforms, the New Zealand Government has approved formation of a kilted militia regiment here allied to the Black Watch and wearing its tartan.

Delegates to Union Peace Parley

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

John L. Lewis
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Matthew Woll
Vice-President, Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

Philip Murray
Vice-President, United Mine Workers of America.

Daniel J. Tobin
President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers.

Sidney Hillman
President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Harry C. Bates
President, Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America.

Labor Peace Hope Grows As Lewis Names Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—With appointment of a three-member peace-making committee by John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to confer with a similar American Federation of Labor committee, and an announcement by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that she would call a meeting "in less than a week," the Administration drive to end labor's civil war—and thus to promote recovery — was making steady progress.

Further steps in the campaign to reassure business and end a labor situation that was equally damaging to employers and workers, were expected soon. President Roosevelt will be back in Washington March 4, and was expected to take personal charge of the effort hitherto led by his chief economic advisers, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce.

Committee Members

This week's labor decisions by the Supreme Court assumed a large role in the recovery picture. A curb has been placed upon outlaw strike methods, and the way has been opened to something like the amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act by judicial interpretation. Courts are building up an application of the Act that is far more acceptable to employers than prevailed before the latest decisions. Indeed, the Supreme Court action almost takes precedence as a reassurance to business over the other important steps of the past week. These decisions were distinctly not a part of the Administration program, but nevertheless they point in the same direction and put business in a greatly encouraged mood.

The C. I. O. Committee appointed by Mr. Lewis includes himself, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, and Philip Murray, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers and Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., previously had named Harry C. Bates, Matthew Woll, and Daniel J. Tobin, all members of the A. F. of L. Executive Committee, and leaders of the Bricklayers', Photo-Engravers', and Teamsters' Unions respectively.

Mr. Lewis announced his appointments in a terse one-sentence reply to President Roosevelt's letter to him. Its crytic nature aroused speculations that the C. I. O. chieftain is not so enthusiastic about the peace negotiations as might be wished. But of this no confirmation is available. Designation of two three-member committees enhances chances of agreement, it is felt here. Mr. Tobin and Mr. Hillman on the two sides have long advocated a peaceful adjustment.

Hope for Peace

Negotiations are not expected to begin until after Mr. Roosevelt's return, and then would face an interruption after March 14, when the United Mine Workers must engage in talks with the soft-coal operators for an agreement to replace one expiring on March 30. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is expected to manage details of the meetings.

Much behind-the-scenes work already has taken place for the peace parley, and the President's letter officially opening things had been drafted for many weeks. The presumption is that great progress has been made toward an agreement in general terms. But a stupendous task almost certainly remains, and the only encouraging factor is the obvious advantage to labor itself in reaching an agreement.

Not since December, 1937, have peace discussions been held openly, and during the lapse of over a year the internecine situation has steadily deteriorated. Although the need for agreement is greater, the struggle over rival jurisdictions remains. Broadly stated, the problem is to define boundaries of industries over which C. I. O. may have jurisdiction. Many individual affiliates of the Unions are in direct conflict in overlapping jurisdictions. The C. I. O. proposed to enter A. F. of L. where as a bloc its influence would be predominant, and then settle jurisdictional arguments later.

New War Debt Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

can public opinion. The United States would at least be getting something for its money—which it isn't now. But whether Britain and France will see advantages in reaching a settlement is a different matter.

It is understood that the subject has already been broached tentatively to British and French representatives, but with most unpromising reactions.

See Some Shortages

The United States wants the two types of concessions contemplated in the Lodge-McNary resolution. A $100,000,000 War Department program for acquisition of essential raw materials is already pending in Congress. According to military authorities, the United States is dangerously deficient in reserves of many commodities deemed essential in war. The source of supply of some of these commodities could in theory be cut by a hostile force in the event of war involving the United States.

Naval strategists have also given considerable thought and attention to the relative weakness of the American strategic position in the Atlantic. In contrast to the Pacific, where the United State possess many and powerful strategic positions thousands of miles away, the Atlantic presents a situation in which many of the strategic points beyond the coast are held by other governments. They are friendly governments. But in theory those points might be captured by a possible enemy and turned against the United States.

For example, The United States has no advanced naval or air base on the Atlantic Coast which corresponds with available positions in Alaska or the Aleutian Islands. A hostile base in the North Atlantic area could theoretically dominate the North Atlantic coast of the United States. Bermuda occupies a strategic position relative to the Atlantic Coast comparable to that which the Hawaiian Islands occupy relative to the Pacific Coast. In the Caribbean the United States has several available bases in the Northern area, but no place from which to cover approaches to the Panama Canal from the South.

More Secure Position

The result is a feeling that America's position in the Atlantic would be far more secure if it could develop bases at some point in Newfoundland, at Bermuda, and in the southern part of the Caribbean, preferably at Trinidad.

Such a plan does not necessarily contemplate any change of sovereignty. The United States Navy has a base in Cuba at Guantanamo, on leased land. The theory is that the United States would receive a long-term lease to whatever areas are necessary for military base development. Sovereignty to the area would rest where it now is. But the United States would get its base facilities.

There are also a number of small Pacific islands which the Navy wuld be delighted to pick up

But even or a leasing basis it is realized that such nations as England and France might find it very difficult to reconcile themselves to the plan. And to cede sovereignty outright would, to put it mildly, be outside the realm of precedent.

However, if the debtors could reconcile the plan with their own feelings it would provide a means of settling the war debt problem which would be acceptable here.

Senate Confirms Biddle For Judge on Circuit Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed Feb. 28 the appointment of Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia, as a Third Federal Circuit Court Judge. Confirmation came without a record vote.

The third circuit embraces New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Virgin Islands.

Educators Ask U. S. Aid for Public Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

and to co-ordinate school activities with activities of many other desirable agencies that influence and affect the lives of youth."

The committee refused to accept a recommendation by Dr. William H. Holmes, Superintendent of Schools, Mount Vernon, N. Y., for appointment of a committee by the Administrators to evaluate the findings and conclusions of the Regents' inquiry into the character and cost of education in New York State, and to publish a report.

Carried His Point

But Dr. Holmes carried his point in a panel discussion on the inquiry, gaining almost a unanimous vote for a request to the Executive Committee of the Association to appoint such a committee.

In the panel discussion, results of the inquiry were praised by Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of schools, Denver, Colo.; Homer P. Rainey, Director of the American Youth Commission, and other speakers, among them Dr. William R. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, who characterized it as "a star job and about the most remarkable study I have ever seen."

Dr. Holmes, however, styled it "the most extensive and most expensive study of the schools ever made" and said its findings were not only open to question but omitted any mention of "the most essential feature in education, teachers' salaries." Dr. Holmes further pointed out that statements in the inquiry report are being used effectively by those who are hostile to public schools and want their appropriations curtailed.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of the Inquiry, said he would be glad to have the report appraised by a committee of Administrators, but he warned the audience that education is going to be in a more serious position with respect to revenues in the next few years than it has been in the past.

"Schools cannot go on spending money in ways that cannot be defended," Dr. Gulick asserted. "School people would prefer to have it believed that every cent that goes into the schools produces better education, but it does not."

Deeds, Not Words, Needed

The 650 speeches which are being delivered before the educators in Cleveland this week were challenged as words, without much promise of fulfillment by Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who said, "too many school men in America are academic believers in democracy" and declared "the only hope for democracy in this country is to get more of it in the schools than exists at present. Children must live it. If they don't we're sunk. Let's have less academic talk and really do something. This meeting is a beautiful example of the thousands of words that are being said in support of democracy without anything being done about it. The superintendents, supervisors, teachers, and everyone connected with America's public schools should go back home and do a thorough house cleaning. Ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent will go on talking and will do nothing. That's where the danger lies. A new generation is doing exactly what the old generation did—they are learning out of textbooks."

Harry Elmer Barnes, Editorial Writer of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, New York City, remarked that the reports of the Educational Policies Commission, "as a summary of general principles, leave little to be desired," but "as a specific guide to what education must teach with respect to solving our immediate social problems they offer us little or nothing. It avails little to talk about the abundant life unless we know just what we must do to secure the abundant life."

The newly elected President of the Association, Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, stated that American education does not need a set of new goals, but rather a re-emphasis on those already accepted and a more direct, enlightened approach to their accomplishment. Mr. Graham admitted that education has not kept pace with social change, and stated "the problem of our curriculum on the secondary level the most vital purpose of education today."

William J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Schools, Oak Park, Ill., and Paul T. Rankin, Supervising Director of Research, Detroit, are opposing candidates for member of the Executive Committee. Everett W. Ireland, Superintendent of Schools, Somerville, Mass., and Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha, Neb., are candidates for Second Vice-President.

With Dr. Stoddard of Denver making the tribute, the 1939 American Education Award of the Associated Exhibitors was given to Dr. Payson Smith of Harvard University.

Unknown Quality

Dr. Smith quoted a remark made to him by a professor of biology "the spirit is immeasurable, and would seem to be without limit of power or of growth," adding "in a day when all education seems to be more or less absorbed in testing and measuring and recording, we may pause to ask whether, after all the tests have been made and the last measurement recorded, there may not be something else to be considered before it is known how far the child can go. This unknown quality, the power of the spirit, is within every one, and often meets its test in the most unexpected ways."

The school, the home, the church, the community, all have a great responsibility for the child, Dr. Smith continued, "but finally the purpose of them all is to help the child into an adult world of self-ownership. In that self-ownership the central element is this unknown quality of the spirit. Upon it and the strength of it hang the answers to questions of imperative interest to him and to the world."

As his "credo" Dr. Smith said, "I believe that standardization of education that comes by official edict is the negation of progress, that educational freedom is not to be bartered for money, that bureaus of education, whether state or Federal, are to be created with caution and watched with care, that both state and Nation have the responsibility of providing a broad and just base for the support of schools, that there is legislative skill enough to provide that base without destruction of state and local autonomy, that it is the business of school administration to see that money raised by the people to support public schools is spent to purchase the best possible education for children and for no other purpose whatever, that teaching positions should be assigned on the sole basis of qualification, and that to introduce consideration of creed, politics, residence, or even of the married state is an abominable practice."

Federal Control Seen

In a discussion of Federal aid to education before the National council of education, Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, charged there are elements of control in the proposed Senate and House bills, "more or less camouflaged, but still there."

The President's Advisory Committee on education, said Dr. Strayer, has recommended that state plans be reviewed by the United States Office of Education. He labelled this provision "unwise" and stated that "one may admit there will be mistakes made if the matter is left to the control and administration of state education authorities. But it is better that such mistakes be made than that we should develop centralized control and a national system of education."

Dr. Strayer also deplored the placing of Federal agencies such as the CCC, the NYA, and the general relief program of the WPA in "a position to develop a national system of education, so that we may find ourselves in the not distant future with state and local school systems either competing with the national system of education or operating a system of public education less than adequate and always more or less in competition with the national administration.

Our recentralized school system, said Dr. Strayer, "is a peculiar and effective American characteristic. We alone among the democracies possess this final safeguard against a class or individual dictatorship which might usurp a central government."

Cause of Discussion

Dr. Floyd W. Reeves of the University of Chicago, Chairman of the President's Committee, who presided over the discussion, said no phase of the report has created so much discussion as the recommendation that public funds might be used by the states for special services to private schools. He added it should be pointed out that "the Advisory Committee did not recommend that the states make Federal funds available to children in private schools for any one of these services. It did recommend specifically that the states be not prohibited from determining the matter."

Dr. Reeves quoted Louisiana whose Free Textbook Act provides for both public and parochial schools and has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

"In view of the present practice of some states," Dr. Reeves declared, "in using public funds for services to children attending either public or private schools, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which I have quoted in part, there appears to be no good reason why states should not be permitted to determine whether or not they shall make noninstructional services widely available to children in the state. It would appear difficult to justify any recommendation to the contrary, and still maintain the basic principle of state and local control of education, emphasized again and again throughout the report of the Advisory Committee on Education."

Problems Studied

From 1990 school principals 3,663 statements of problems have been gathered by the Implementation Committee of the Department of Secondary School Principals. Their replies, said Dr. Francis T. Spaulding of Harvard University, puts first emphasis on the problem of meeting needs of nonacademic pupils. Many high school principals "are seriously exercised over the spread of progressive education" which led Dr. Spaulding to conclude there should be closer contact between the Progressive Education Association and the Department of Secondary-School Principals in order that each group may better understand the other's problems and policies.

The report shows, said Dr. Spaulding, that although secondary-school principals are often highly critical of the influence of nonschool agencies trying to meet the needs of out-of-school young people, schools themselves are giving little constructive effort to these needs.

The replies from principals also have indicated, he added, "growing awareness of the need to teach, act, administer, and indoctrinate for democracy."

H. E. Hendrix, State Education Superintendent, Phoenix, Ariz., announced a conference will take place in April at Teachers' College to draw up standards for school bus construction and equipment. Teachers' College has been chosen because of a study already being conducted there by Dr. Frank W. Cyr and Dr. M. C. S. Noble, Jr., on the standardization of school busses.

Big Cities Turn to Thrift As Fiscal Problems Mount

CHICAGO (AP)—A trend toward thrift is evidenced in a survey of big city governments.

In half of the 20 largest cities debts or expenses have been reduced or officials have acted to effect economies. In some places pay rolls have been purged and salaries slashed.

In the majority of the municipalities tax collections were on a fairly high percentage plane or improving and bond issues were marketed at satisfactory rates. But, on the other side of the financial fence, administrations in a half dozen cities were engaged in efforts to make fiscal ends meet and pay employees on time.

A common problem—pressing in some centers and in prospect in others—was providing aid for the poor.

Among those pointing with pride was San Francisco. The budget was balanced on a cash basis in keeping with Charter provisions.

Cincinnati, Ohio, reduced bonded indebtedness by $1,901,581 in 1938 and ended the year with a poor-relief balance of $386,000.

New Orleans, La., operated on a cash basis and met pay rolls before they were due. J. S. Cave, Commissioner of Public Finance, reported this status was achieved by "business management and strict economy."

Mayor Thomas L. Holling of Buffalo, N. Y., pared the pay of city employees and eliminated jobs which had salaries totaling $600,000 a year

New York Collections

New York City's Comptroller, J. D. McGoldrick, said real estate tax collections of 90 per cent represented an all-time high.

Robert Upham, City Comptroller, said Chicago was in "very good condition." The only difficulty involved delinquent taxes, he added, but collection of the 1938 levies was much better than in recent years.

Baltimore, Md., adopted a balanced budget after floating a $4,025,000 bond issue for relief and discharging 1,420 city workers. It collected 99 per cent of its estimated receipts from taxes and other sources.

Milwaukee, Wis., has whittled bonded debt from $51,000,000 to $21,000,000 in six years.

Pittsburgh's Council lopped $1,563,259 from the 1939 budget despite Mayor C. D. Scully's contention it might endanger the City's pay-as-you-go policy. Members expected no such trouble would be encountered, however, because salaries had been reduced and departments abolished in effecting the cut.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron urged the Los Angeles Council to draft stringent economies calculated to save $2,000,000 and to rebuild a reserve fund that was tapped during the 1938 spring floods.

Care of the needy burdened some centers. Cleveland, Ohio, officials attributed its chief difficulties to the State's demand for a 50-50 sharing of relief costs. Expenses for 1939 were expected to be $1,257,660 higher than last year, with most of the extra money for the destitute. Most employees have been two weeks behind pay schedule.

Uncertainty over the State's relief plans complicated Newark, N. J., fiscal preparations.

Boston's salaries are being met by tax-anticipation warrants. The City has collected 92 per cent of personal levies and 90 per cent of automobile excise levies for 1938 but less than 79 per cent of real estate taxes.

Philadelphia workers missed their Jan. 15 pay. Salaries were met at the end of the month by authorization of the State Supreme Court.

Kansas City Deficit

Kansas City, Mo., approached the end of the fiscal year, next May 1, with a deficit in sight. The Civic Research Institute, a fact-finding group financed by taxpayers, figured it would be $1,400,000, including $750,000 in pay rolls, A. L. Darby, City Finance Director, said it would amount to "about a million."

Detroit has an operating deficit of approximately $12,500,000. Four large taxpayers have agreed to pay in advance. Thus pay rolls are being met.

Seattle, Wash., banks are cashing pay-roll warrants for February and March. W. C. Thomas, City Comptroller, reported prospects were good for an increase in revenue and striking a balance in the budget.

St. Louis, Mo., running between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in the red, found a ready market for its securities. It sold $1,300,000 in bonds last Jan. 24 at an interest rate of 1.85 per cent, lowest on record there. The City has retired $4,700,000 in bonds since April, 1938.

Washington Taxes

Tax Collector Chatham Towers estimates less than 5 per cent of Washington's real estate and personal taxes were delinquent. Pay rolls in the District of Columbia are met by Congressional appropriation and expenditures are supervised by a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Delinquent taxes were much lower during the last two years in Minneapolis, Minn., because "people have been better able to pay," said City Comptroller O. J. Turner

AMERICANS AT WORK

36 articles

MARCH 6 – APRIL 15, 1939

MILLIONS MAKE THE MOVIES
Twelve articles on the problems, weaknesses and achievements of the movie industry. A well-timed survey.

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Twelve articles by leading women, on women's task today; the opportunities in home, job or government.

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in

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Boston Amusements—Films in Prospect, Music, Art

Joan Davis Constance Bennett Alice Faye Charles Farrell

In "Tail Spin," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Charlie McCarthy and W. C. Fields

In "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," film coming to the Keith Memorial later

Wallace Beery Florence Rice Robert Taylor

Promised for the screen at the Metropolitan in "Stand Up and Fight" starting Thursday.

Seven Films Due Thursday; Is 12-Hour Entertainment

Thanks to the prevailing system of double-feature programs, Boston will have seven new full-length films offered for its entertainment and approval this week. To make this celluloid menu more impressive, all of them will arrive on the same day, which is Thursday.

There would have been eight new films, but the Keith Memorial decided at the last moment to retain Shirley Temple for another week in "The Little Princess," adding to it a new co-feature, "The Saint Strikes Back."

Allowing three hours for each double bill—a conservative estimate—and supposing that it were possible to be transported from one theater at the start of its bill—without the loss of a minute—an avid moviegoer who began his day's entertainment promptly at 9 a. m. and continued without intermission for luncheon or dinner would emerge from the last of these films at 9 p. m.

But that schedule does not take count of the fact that there is also a new vaudeville bill opening on Thursday in a program with two second-run pictures. If our imaginary enthusiast decided to take in that show—still without stopping to eat—he would be ready to start home sometime after midnight.

Roland Young and Topper

At the State and Orpheum, Roland Young is turning up again in "Topper Takes a Trip," a sort of sequel to the "Topper" picture which made the rounds a year or more ago. This time the cast includes Constance Bennett, Billie Burke, Alan Mowbray, Alexander D'Arcy, Veree Teasdale, Franklin Pangborn, and Paul Hurst.

A bulletin from the studios brings information that 120 tons of sand were used in preparing the French Riviera backgrounds to the story. Again the yarn is concerned with the "ghostly" career of the Kerbys, who seek to justify their earthly career by a good deed, but instead manage to plunge the inoffensive little Topper into one predicament after another. Though not much mention is made of it, trick photography undoubtedly will play a part in the entertainment.

On the same bill will be "Four Girls in White," a hospital story with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford, and Mary Howard in the four parts.

Taylor and Beery

For the first time in its history, the Metropolitan will be showing two M-G-M films this week. The chief item on the bill will be "Stand Up and Fight," with Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery as the gentlemen to whom the exhortation seems to be addressed. It sounds like a pugilistic picture, but, on the contrary, the narrative is concerned with a struggle between railroad and stagecoach lines in western Maryland in the 1850's.

The picture has been made on a lavish scale under the direction of W. S. Van Dyke II. Just as an instance of what has been done, there is an old-fashioned steam locomotive which saw service, 102 years ago. It is the same locomotive, according to studio historians, which pulled the train in which Abraham Lincoln rode from Springfield, Ill., to Washington for his inauguration as President.

These scenes were photographed near Butte Meadows in the High Sierras on a specially built 1,400 foot track. The train ran through pine woods, burning lumber cut on the spot. For photographic purposes, tar paper was tossed into the firebox to produce black smoke.

Besides the Messrs. Beery and Taylor, the cast includes Florence Rice, Helen Broderick, Charles Bickford, Barton McLane, Charles Grapewin, and John Qualen.

Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russel are the chief players in "Fast and Loose," a combination apparently of comedy and melodrama. The yarn tells about a book dealer who is involved in a mystery while seeking a rare tome for one of his clients. Reginald Owen, Ralph Morgan, Etienne Girardot, and Alan Dinehart are in the company.

Girl Pilots

Aviation gets the spotlight again in "Tail Spin," coming to the Paramount and Fenway. But this time it is feminine flying, with the masculine pilots very much in the background. The plot is wound around a transcontinental air derby from Los Angeles to Cleveland, and an air meet in the latter city. Conspicuous in the cast are Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, Nancy Kelly, Joan Davis, and Charles Farrell.

For the other picture on the program there is a farce, with Joe E. Brown as an American theatrical trouper in the midst of the gaucho country in South America faced by the problem of getting his company back to New York. Leo Carrillo is a bandit who adds to the complications.

Four a Day

A new vaudeville bill will be seen at the Keith-Boston starting tomorrow. Heading the program are "Babs, Charlie, and Little," harmony trio; Saul Grauman and four girls playing tunes by dancing on a flight of musical stairs; Herman Hyde, comedian, with Thelma Lee; the Four Novas, gymnasts; and Don Rice, master of ceremonies.

On the screen will be two films: "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray, and Regis Toomey; and "Silver on the Sage," Hopalong Cassidy story, acted by William Boyd, George Hayes, Russell Hayden, and Stanley Ridges.

Korda and England

Starting Friday, the Trans-Lux will show Alexander Korda's English triangle film, "South Riding," acted by a distinguished cast that includes Ralph Richardson, Edna Best, Edmund Gwenn, Ann Todd, and John Clements. The picture has been shown in Wellesley but has not been seen previously in Boston. It has been highly praised by those who have seen it. On the same bill will be the latest newsreels and short subjects.

George Sanders and Wendy Barrie are featured in "The Saint Strikes Back," the new film at the Keith Memorial, but otherwise no information comes to hand about the picture.

'Grand Illusion' Third Long Run

On Saturday, "Grand Illusion" will begin its ninth week at the Fine Arts. That gives it a standing of third in the list of long-run films at that theater. The record holder is "Paderewski," with 25 weeks to its credit. Second on the list is "Cloistered," with 14 weeks. Up to this week, third place had been held by "Man of Aran" with a run of eight weeks.

At Treasure Island

San Francisco

More than 350 contemporary European paintings, representative of all schools of thought, hang in the European Section of galleries of the Fine Arts Palace on Treasure Island, at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

France, Germany, Russia, Norway, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, Hungary and The Netherlands are represented by both paintings and sculpture of contemporary artists.

Finland's contributions include bronze statutes by Waine Aaltonen, a statuette in wood and reliefs by Hannes Autere, bronzes by Jussi Mantynen and oil paintings by Marcus Collin, Tyko Konstantin Sallinen and Lennart Segerstrale.

Mrs. James Ward Thorne of Chicago has brought here 32 miniature rooms, valued at a half-million dollars, displayed as part of the Decorative Arts exhibit. Mrs. Thorne is in personal charge of the miniature room.

'Leave It to Me!' Favored

"Leave It to Me!" Vinton Freedley's musical at the Imperial Theater, New York, has been a favorite spot for celebrities since its premiere last November, the night following the New York Gubernatorial election when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman greeted his defeated opponent, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, in the lobby of the playhouse.

Another recent distinguished visitor was Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, who spent his first evening in the United States in a front seat at "Leave It to Me!" He was accompanied by Mrs. Beneš and his fellow countryman, Jan Masaryk, ex-Czech Ambassador to London. A few evenings previous, ex-President Herbert Hoover attended the performance and went backstage to visit the stars, William Gaxton and Victor Moore.

Off to Strange Places

Roland Young and Constance Bennett

In "Topper Takes a Trip," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Great Paintings For World's Fair

Five hundred of the great paintings of all time, probably the largest exhibition of old masters ever brought together in this country, will be displayed at the New York World's Fair 1939 by Art Associates, Inc., according to an announcement by Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation.

Conservatively valued at $30,000,000, the exhibition will include works of nearly all the great painters from the Middle Ages to the early nineteenth-century schools.

A fireproof building, to be known as the "Masterpieces of Art" Museum, is under construction on the Fair grounds to house the exhibition. Designers of the museum, which occupies a two-acre plot on the Street of Wheels adjacent to the Administration Gate, are Harrison & Fouilhoux, architects of the Perisphere and Trylon and co-designers of Rockefeller Center.

Initial costs of the project are being underwritten, according to the announcement, "by a public-spirited group of citizens who prefer to remain anonymous." Because it felt that the exhibition would be both a great asset to the Fair and of vast cultural significance, the Fair Corporation agreed to make available a site without cost.

The President of Art Associates, Inc., is Dr. A. Hamilton Rice. With him on the executive committee are Charles R. Henschel, president of M. Knoedler & Co., Inc., chairman; Dr. W. R. Valentiner, director of the Detroit Institute of Art, who is serving as director general; Louis S. Levy of the law firm of Stanchfield & Levy; Dr. Alfred Frankfurter, editor of the Art News; Norman S. Mackie, and Perry Rathbone, Secretary.

The 500 paintings selected for exhibit will consist of loans both from museums and private collections in America and from museums abroad. No loans have been sought from dealers. A number of pieces of sculpture will also be shown.

Dr. Valentiner and Mr. Henschel spent five months in Europe last summer and fall negotiating government loans. Definite arrangements have been made for loans from the Louvre in Paris, the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, the National Gallery in London, and the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Arrangements for others are in process.

Among the canvases secured are:

From the Johnson Collection: Botticelli; four small panels.

From the Edward S. Harkness Coll.: "Sir Thomas Lawrence"; "Miss Farren," formerly in the Morgan collection; and the two famous "Gerard Davids" from the Sigmaringen Collection.

From the Stephens C. Clark Coll.: Two Frans Hals portraits; "Bodolphe and his Wife" (formerly in the Morgan Collection).

From Frank P. Wood, Toronto; Gainsborough: "The Harvest Waggon," from the Stillman Collection, which fetched the highest price ever paid for a Gainsborough at public auction.

From Mrs. Henry Goldman: Rembrandt; "St. Bartholomew"; Frans Hals; "Portrait of an Officer."

From Chicago Art Institute: The famous Hobbema, "The Water-Mill with the Great Red Roof," from the San Donato sale.

From the Minneapolis Institute of Arts: The El Greco, "Expulsion from the Temple" with the pictures of Titian, Michelangelo and Greco in the foreground.

From Kansas City, the Wm. Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art: The Veronese, "Christ and the Centurion," as well as the "Rest on the Flight into Egypt" by the same artist, which is being lent by Mr. Henry Ringling North, Sarasota.

From Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice: Memling, "Christ Blessing," Holbein, "Portrait of a Merchant."

From Fred J. Fisher, Detroit: A Pollaiuolo: "Profile Portrait of a Woman."

From Andre De Coppet: One of the finest self-portraits by Rubens.

From Mrs. R. Timken: The well-known late self-portrait by Titian.

From Mrs. Herbert Straus: The fine Marble relief by Verrocchio representing Alexander the Great.

The museum which will house the "Masterpieces of Art" exhibition will be a one-story structure of simple, functional design built informally in three pavilions around a landscaped court. A water garden 100 feet in length will be a feature of the court.

Access to the three pavilions will be through the court, which will be reached from the street by mounting a short flight of monumental steps and traversing a raised entrance loggia.

Clara Townsend

Clara Townsend will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening. Born and brought up in Brookline, she studied piano with Heinrich Gebhard. In 1930 she left to continue her work in the Tobias Matthay Pianoforte School in London. For some time she has been a pupil of Irene Scharrer, and is her companion during concert tours.

Plays in Prospect

West of Broadway—At the Wilbur, beginning March 6. Ruth Chatterton in a play by Marguerite Roberts previously called "Farewell Performance." Auriol Lee is in charge of staging it, and Albert Lewis is the producer. The cast includes Walter Abel, James Bell, Josephine Hull, Will Geer, and Jeanne Dante.

Three Cities—At the Majestic, beginning March 6. Maurice Schwartz and his Yiddish Art Theater in a dramatization of the novel of like name by Sholem Asch. The acting version of the story has been prepared by Mr. Schwartz.

Skylark—At the Shubert, beginning March 13. Play by Samson Raphaelson with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part. She will move to the new play after "Susan and God" has completed its run in Boston.

The Philadelphia Story—At the Colonial, beginning March 13. Katharine Hepburn in a play by Philip Barry, produced at the Theater Guild and offered as the sixth and last in the subscription series of plays. The cast wil linclude Forrest Orr, Vera Allen, Lorraine Bates, Frank Fenton, Owen Coll, Myrtle Tannehill, and Hayden Rorke.

Candida—At the Colonial beginning Monday, April 10. Cornelia Otis Skinner as the heroine of Shaw's play .For the time being, Miss Skinner has abandoned the monodrama and will have regular cast of players with her.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Colonial, beginning April 17. The D'Oyly Carte Company from London, paying their biennial visit with the familiar but always welcome operettas.

Busch-Serkin Recital

Classics, performed with a high degree of excellence, occupied the attention of a large audience in Jordan Hall last night, when Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist, gave a concert. The Bach Sonata in F minor, No. 5, was followed by the Brahms Sonata in D minor, Op. 108. The closing item was Schubert's Phantasie in C major, Op. 159.

The Bach has probably never had a more satisfying performance in Boston than that offered last night. The mere feat of memorizing such a work is a little staggering in itself. There are many pitfalls for the unwary, many little traffic circles in the subject matter which are often difficult to leave, but the gentlemen who performed last night are adept at entrances and exits, and the fugal subjects and answers came through with precision and clarity. Yet by precision we do not mean unyielding regularity. The most charming aspect of the performance was its flexibility. Cadences were brought to a close with the suggestion of retard which betrays mastery in the grasp of the whole. It is not uncommon to find a solo performer exhibiting such mastery, but to discover two performers who seemingly play as one is something to remember, especially when the music is that of Bach. The ovation which followed this number was well earned and well deserved.

There were doubtless numbers of students in the hall last night. They must have been torn between admiration and despair at the brilliant performance of the Brahms. Not least interesting to this commentator was the choice of tempo for the third movement. In many instances the movement is made a vehicle for the display of virtuosity. Messrs. Busch and Serkin were content last night to allow the full melodic content of the movement to be revealed, reserving the accelerated tempo for the final movement and thus providing a most agreeable contrast as well as a whirlwind finale of scintillating brilliance. Nowhere during the evening was Mr. Serkin's expert control of purely technical details more in evidence, a control uncannily matched by Mr. Busch. A second ovation followed the performance of the sonata.

As the measures of the Schubert Phantasie were revealed, we were again impressed with the fact that a comprehensive insight into the motives of the composer may make a superlative performance although the material may not be of equal value throughout. This Phantasie is far more interesting in itself than the "Wanderer" Phantasie for pianoforte alone. The pattern of it offers opportunity for tonal diversion and the themes are well constructed. Despite a certain loquaciousness, the work holds the attention and last night even that element was so carefully subdued, the phrasing so cleverly executed, as to give one the impression of a work of far greater intrinsic value. It is doubtful if it would have come to life quite so successfully in less competent hands. Certainly, it provided Mr. Serkin with some big moments, technically speaking, and the listener could be no less than astounded at his digital control. Mr. Busch gave to the violin portion a warmth and life which again revealed him the discerning artist. In all a memorable concert, at the close of which the performers were acclaimed by an audience which left the hall with reluctance. G. M. S.

Walt Disney's Art Seen In 'Backstage' Exhibits

By Dorothy Adlow

There is an interesting exhibition of explanatory material apropos the "Art of Walt Disney" at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. The exhibition consists of sketches, developed drawings, color diagrams, and finished celluloid transparencies, arranged to illustrate steps in the process of making an animated cartoon. Included are fragments from Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, "Ferdinand the Bull," and "Snow White."

We have had some exhibitions locally of separate water color drawings selected from the several hundred thousand which were made in preparation for "Snow White." Here at Cambridge we see more backstage material, and are given some insight into the evolution of the cartoon from the first experimental sketches which gropingly find the appropriate stylizations of these modern legendary characters. Further, we have an opportunity to see the complexity of the process of animation. This pictorial art differs from others in that it is progressive in time, and for completion depends upon a multitude of sequences, Now we may see how that illusion is promoted, and what ingenuity and visual trickery are required to produce it. We do not see supplementary backstage material pertaining to sound and other accessories. The technical indications are scribbled across these sketches: problems concerning the sequence of the story, the layout of figures in relation to their background, the method of animation, the "cells."

Whoever is accustomed to seeing sketches by artists, in other words, familiar with the backstage of pictorial art production, will, no doubt, marvel at the extremely able draughtsmanship of Mr. Disney's anonymous workshop. What we see finally on the screen is the result of unceasing effort in the direction of more graphic, more characteristic, more witty, more condensed expression. These artists show that they are not only ingenious in producing amusing optical effects, but they start by possessing very fertile talent. We find that while Mickey Mouse consists of a combination of personal talent and mechanism, the subtle characterizations which evince laughter and admiration in millions of persons of varied cultural background, emerge from authentic and deeply understood artistic sources.

The animated cartoon imposes endless restraints upon the artists who produce it, and yet somehow it has managed to surmount all difficulties and has produced an astounding result from intricate coordination. Here, and it cannot be denied, is one phase of modern art, the most disciplined, the least personal. What a contrast with the easel pictures of today. The animated cartoon is a product of the time, and it should not be underestimated by the snobbish, nor overestimated by the excessively enthusiastic. There is no reason why all artists should be brought within the strictures of the mechanical. On the other hand, it is gratifying to find that aesthetic considerations are improving the animated cartoon.

Providence Art Club

Two women are exhibiting through March 5 at the Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street, Providence, R. I. Bernice E. Jamieson is showing water colors, prints, and drawings, and Lillian E. Swan is exhibiting oils.

Miss Jamieson offers two kinds of subject in aquarelle, the pictorial view and the theme with a social or human angle. One series pertains to granite: drilling, blasting, shipping. Miss Jamieson has apparently been fascinated by scenes of quarries and by the details of machinery required in quarrying granite. The forms of the workmen are seen amidst the mechanical paraphernalia. There is a lace series, too, in which she depicts the process of cutting, mending, washing, rinsing, and dyeing the lace. The prints and drawings enforce the idea of design which is prominent in the execution of these water colors. Throughout one feels a firm framework and a decided, well-balanced decorative motive.

Miss Swan, for the most part, dedicates her talent to still life, portrayals of flowers against a scenic background. She works in soft color and in an abstracted curvilinear pattern. Her work is marked for clarity and conviction. Outstanding are portrayals of morning glories. In a group of smaller abstractions, Miss Swan indulges in a fanciful subject matter, fancifully executed.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
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MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

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HELLZAPOPPIN
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

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MAURICE EVANS presents
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MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
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ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
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46th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Clr. 6-6075
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ETHEL WATERS in
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"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"A show that is not to be missed by any playgoer."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
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BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC by NOEL COWARD
A REVUE
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MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

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Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
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STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. Cl. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

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FLORENCE ELDRIDGE McKAY MORRIS RUTH WESTON
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
Lillian Hellman's New Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
Seats Selling 3 Weeks in Advance

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

BOSTON

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MON., MAR. 6 at 8:30
LILI Boulanger
MEMORIAL FUND CONCERT
NADIA BOULANGER, Conductor
Soloist and Member of the BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
HARVARD GLEE CLUB
RADCLIFFE CHORAL SOCIETY
G. Wallace Woodworth, Conductor
TICKETS $1.50, $2.50, $3.50

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Tonight at 8:30
Zighera Chamber Orchestra
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—Soloist—
Amparo Iturbi, pianist
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WASHINGTON ST., near BOYLSTON
First Run Full Length Feature
Anna Neagle-Sir Cedric Hardwicke
"PEG OF OLD DRURY"
"March of Time," Robt. Benchley and a Complete Newsreel Program
20c till 1; 30c till 5; 40c till closing

André Maurois
will lecture on
"French Wit and English Humor"
(In English)
in
SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON
Tuesday Evening, March 7th, at 8:30 o'Clock
The tickets will be
$3.00-$2.50-$2.00-$1.50-$1.00-50c

SHUBERT—Last 6 Times Mat. Today Eves. 8:30
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
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"WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

The Home Forum

Korean Ploughman

AS WE walked toward the late afternoon light, we heard the sound of chanting. We paused, there on the red Korean road between the masses of tall pines. At our right, an undercurrent to the cadence, a stream plashed on its rocky way down the mountain. There was a scent of resin and fresh grass on the clear air.

A short path led through the underbrush to the steep bank of the stream. We followed it, looking across to the other side, our eyes stung by the sudden change from shadow to bright diagonal sunlight. The moving water glittered like coins flung among the rocks. On the opposite bank, there was a narrow strip of farmland—fifty yards wide, perhaps—before the green range of hills started to rise sharply.

Where the slope began, a scattered row of farm-huts huddled under their thatched roofs, each surrounded by a patch of corn. In front of the nearest hut was a long narrow field, half of it still an unpatterned brown, but half of it striped with the deep-cut furrows of the plough. Planting, like harvesting, must have been a communal affair; for the men of the neighborhood seemed to be gathered around the field—eight or ten of them, at least. Against the great size of the green valley, their figures looked like paper dolls. All wore full white trousers and jackets, some topped by pale straw hats, others with a white rag tied around the skull, some bareheaded.

FOUR OF THE men seemed to be doing most of the work. One hoed steadily at the big clods. Another guided the team of two brown bullocks which pulled a large crude plough of roughly-hewn wood, metal-tipped. It was his voice which came to us with an echoing accent above the sibilant flow of the stream. For, whenever he reached the end of a long row, and wanted the bullocks to turn a corner and start the next, he chanted: *"Ho-ho!"* or *"Hui-ho!"* or *"Ho-ho-ho!"* Often, too, he cried the same calls while the brown earthen lines sprang out from under the plough, to urge the sluggish animals along.

The other two industrious men were following the plough, sowing the seeds of the crop. It had never occurred to us that there might be different ways of sowing; but apparently in that, as in any other craft, the ratio of individuality can be matched to the number of farmers who do it, the world over. For each of these two men had a rhythm of his own. One did his work in two-four time, the other in four-four.

One—two . . . One—two . . . tramped the first man. He strode evenly along the furrow, his right elbow bending mechanically up and down from the sack of seed which he held at his waist. Marching and flinging—marching and flinging—*One—two . . . One—two.* . . .

But the second man, who sowed in four-four time, worked with a more intricate lilt. *One, two—stamp, stamp . . . One, two—stamp, stamp* . . . At "one" and "two," he stepped forward; while his hand moved up to the sack at "one," and flung the seed downward at "two." On the third and fourth counts, he pressed the seed into the ground with the sole of his right foot. . . . *One, two—stamp, stamp . . . One, two—stamp, stamp* . . . His style seemed harder and more energetic than that of his fellow.

With the effect of a bucolic ballet, the criss-crossing rhythms of movements and calls came to us: *"Ho-ho! Hui-ho!" . . . One, two—one, two . . . One, two—stamp, stamp . . . "Hui-ho! Ho-ho!"* . . .

Behind the two sowers, we noticed a couple of other men following leisurely, covering the furrows with hay to keep the seeds from blowing away. For a long time we watched, absorbed, gazing at the white figures moving over the brown earth, with the great green hills rising behind them, and the late sun filling the blue sky with an amber light. Then, at sunset, the work stopped. The cadence of voices and bodies broke abruptly, like a song halted. The bullocks were unhitched from the plough. The sweeping arms of the sowers rested at their sides. In a straggling line, the party of men trailed over to the hut. There they all squatted on their haunches in a circle, while the owner served them tea. We could see them sipping and pausing. The stir of their chatter reached us dimly.

AT THE END of the next day, we again started out along the valley; and once more we heard the sound of chanting. This time we went down to the lacquer-red bridge, crossed it, and walked up past the row of wide-spaced huts toward the field where the ploughing was going on, to watch from a closer vantage.

The little scraggly path led us right past the dooryards of the huts. We were so close that we could see the pattern with which the thatch was roped down to the roofs, like the veining of a weathered palm-leaf. The small yards were poor and squalid, with a few big earthenware water-pots lying on the hard-packed ground, a few seedy chickens, a row or two of rank unkempt flowers. A baby, wrapped in white like a big bundle, blinked out at us from the floor-platform of one hut. Through the open door of another, we could see a brown old crone swilling the evening rice about in an earthen basin of water.

Now we were close to the ploughmen, standing at the edge of the field. The rich odor of the newly-turned earth came to us, and the sight and sound of the men were big in the foreground. They glanced at us—some curiously, others indifferently—and went on with their work.

We saw now that the animals pulling the rough plough were not bullocks, but a bull and cow together. We frowned at the cow's thinness. There was no excuse for underfed cattle among the juicy meadowlands of summertime Korea. The owner must have been a callous or a lazy man, who did not give his beast enough chance to graze.

TODAY A DIFFERENT farmer was behind the team and the plough—a strong uncouth young fellow with a white rag tied around his bronze brow. His chant was not quite the same as that of yesterday's ploughmen. In a ringing tenor voice, he would cry: *"Ehhhhh-liu!"* And when it was time for the beasts to turn—*"Oh-ho!"* He became more readily impatient with their slowness, often striking them with a stick which he carried.

Presently, to our relief, a smaller, gentler man lent a hand. He came up and grasped the rope harness, leading the team along the furrow. It was easier after that; they made the turns at the end of the rows more smoothly. And sometimes he would call out, in a soft baritone which alternated with the tenor's cry: *"Eh-liu! . . . Eh-liu!"* . . . As the two men and the two beasts moved away from us, down the perspective of the furrows, we could hear the duet of voices fading into the rustling accompaniment of the stream . . . swelling . . . fading . . . swelling . . . fading . . . in time with the slow hooves.

WE CONTINUED OUR walk up the valley; and, when we came back into the cornelian light of sunset, the peasants had just finished—all except one man who was still hoeing the big lumps. The young ploughman was loping clumsily across the freshly-prepared earth, jumping from ridge to ridge, whistling an odd little Korean tune. At the edge of the field he picked up a wooden carrying rack, with which, in the way of his countrymen, he doubtless carried nearly everything on his back. He ran to the plough, and hoisted it into place—an incredibly heavy burden—stooping under its weight. Then he started down the path toward the stream, the other man leading the team behind him.

We did not expect to see them again. But on our own way back, after we had crossed the bridge and were walking along the lane under the pines, we met them once more. They had forded the river, and were coming toward us against the background of the humming water and the dark spicy branches—plodding home through the twilight after the day's ploughing.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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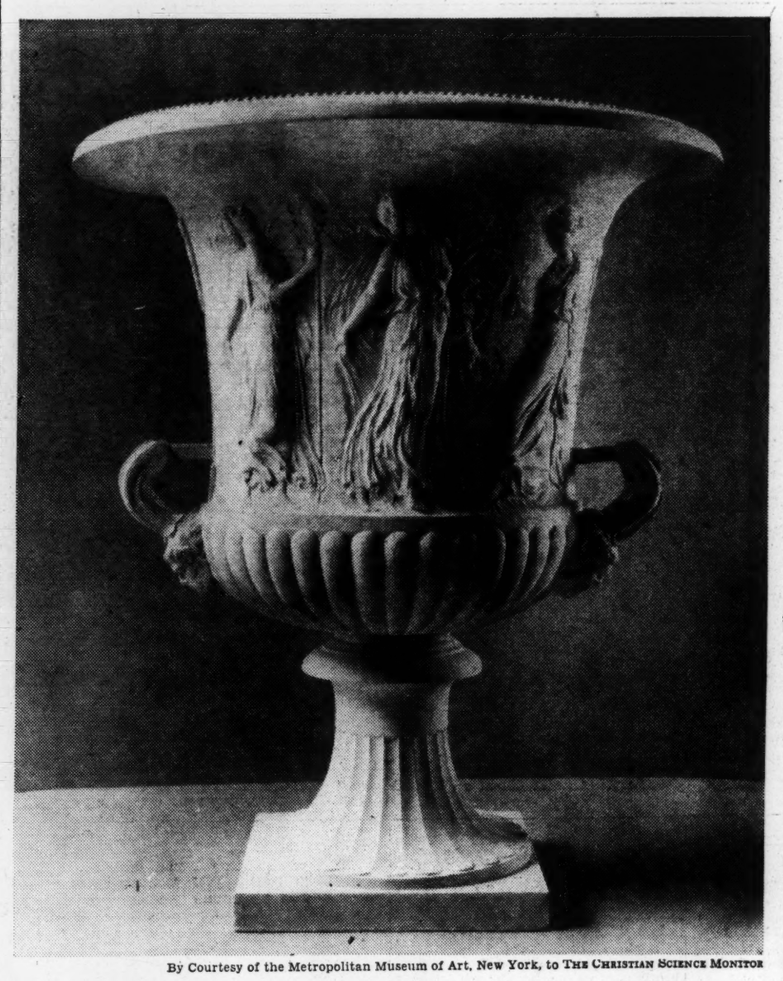

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A ROMAN KRATER

THIS large marble vase is said to have been found near Rome. In it we see a shape commonly used among the Romans for such vessels. The handles differ from those of the type of vase called amphora, in that they are placed well down on the side of the vase and not near the mouth.

The figures of dancing women, which adorn the krater, show how closely the Romans imitated the sculpture of the Greeks.

Hawthorne's Winter

THERE is snow in yonder cold gray sky of the morning!—and, through the partially frosted window panes, I love to watch the gradual beginning of the storm. . . .

Now leaving the storm to do his appointed office, let us sit down, pen in hand, by our fireside. Gloomy as it may seem, there is an influence productive of cheerfulness, and favorable to imaginative thought, in the atmosphere of a snowy day. The native of a southern clime may woo the muse beneath the heavy shade of summer foliage, reclining on banks of turf, while the sound of singing birds and warbling rivulets chimes in with the music of his soul. In our brief summer, I do not think, but only exist in the vague enjoyment of a dream. My hour of inspiration—if that hour ever comes—is when the green log hisses upon the hearth, and the bright flame, brighter for the gloom of the chamber, rustles high up the chimney, and the coals drop tinkling down among the glowing heaps of ashes. . . . Winter is our sire, though a stern and rough one—not ungrateful even for the severities which have nourished our unyielding strength of character. And let us thank him, too, for the sleigh-rides, cheered by the music of merry bells—for the crackling and rustling hearth, when the ruddy firelight gleams on hardy Manhood and the blooming cheek of Woman—for all the home enjoyments, and the kindred virtues, which flourish in a frozen soil. Not that we grieve, when, after some seven months of storm and bitter frost, Spring, in the guise of a flower-crowned virgin, is seen driving away the hoary despot, pelting him with violets by the handful, and strewing green grass on the path behind him. Often, ere he will give up his empire, old Winter rushes fiercely back, and hurls a snow-drift at the shrinking form of Spring; yet, step by step, he is compelled to retreat northward, and spends the summer months within the Arctic circle.—From "Snow-Flakes," in "Twice-Told Tales," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Arles, City of Antiquity

IT IS remarkable that Arles, a city of France celebrated principally for its Roman ruins, should be also the world's outstanding survival of classic Greece. . . . Ethnologists have admitted with some surprise that in Arles, rather than in distant Athens, one will find the last of the race that brought Hellenic culture to its highest development. Commercial misfortune is not always an unmixed evil.

It is because the sea marched away and left Arles to stagnate in the Rhone lowlands that the enterprising community of the late Roman Empire was not allowed to achieve the destiny prepared for it by Julius Caesar, and surpass Marseilles as the principal port in lower France. Its channels to the ocean clogged up and its shipping industry died. . . .

Arles, suddenly cut off from the world which might have reshaped it into the uninteresting uniformity of other port cities, clung to its old fashions in dress and language, and is today a town of pre-medieval character. . . .

Early in the Christian era Arles was a city of 120 gates, and her ships were virtually in control of the ocean.

Caesar, at the time of his war on Massilia, built a fleet of long boats in the Arlesian shipyards and made the city the base of his campaign by sea.

Constantine the Great, who was an ardent admirer of Arles, is said to have hesitated for a long time before placing his second capital in Byzantium instead of here at the mouth of the Rhone. . . .

Fortune continued to favor Arles well along into the Middle Ages. Even after Burgundy and Provence had passed into the hands of the Holy Roman Empire, this city, in common with other proud ports of the Mediterranean, established itself as a republic and was recognized as such by the Italian republics after which it was patterned.

But during these years the passages that allowed the tides to flow into the lagoons in the delta of the Rhone became choked. The wide bayous were transformed into marshes. . . . Yet all was not lost. The annual floods of the Rhone enriched the soil of the lands in the delta and made of them a wheat-producing region second only to the valley of the Nile. Arles might still have marched on toward the destiny that Caesar had dreamed for her had it not been for the ill advised engineering ventures of Louis XIV. . . . He drained the swamps and diked the river. The alluvial plain of Arles became a desert.

Thus Arles, cut off from the rest of the world, a city in which Greek and Roman traditions had been remarkably preserved, complacently settled down to face a changeless future. Greek sculpture and architecture already existing were incorporated in the rebuilding of old houses. They were duplicated in newer works. Some portions of the city were peculiarly Moorish in appearance. So they remained. To this day there is a hint of Araby in winding streets with arched gateways, *boutiques* that resemble bazaars, and latticed windows that have lost none of their old-time mystery.—From "The Lost Kingdom of Burgundy," by ROBERT J. CASEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Port of the Ancient Mariner

THE Quantocks are like nothing else in England. So small in area that you can ride right round them in an hour or two. So modest in height that their topmost peak does not stretch so far into the empyrean as a New York skyscraper. So narrow that you may walk across them from one side to the other in an hour. . . .

Quietness and gentleness, soft outlines, soft colours, soft musical speech, gentle manners—these are the characteristics of the Quantock country and its people. It has no town unless the ancient port of Watchet on the coast can be called a town. Watchet has a thousand or so inhabitants. Some small sailing craft frequent its harbor, and old inns and houses huddle around its quays. But it seems more somnolent than it may well have been fifteen centuries ago when it was one of the chief ports of the Bristol Channel coast. No doubt many visitors find joy in its air, its seaweed-covered rocks, . . . its bowling green and its golf course. There is evidence that they do. But they have not converted it into a pleasure-resort of the conventional type. . . . So that for me it remains the port which Saxons took over from Britons, and Hubba and his Danish searovers captured from the intruders, but, above all, the port of departure of the Ancient Mariner:

> The ship was cheered, the harbor cleared.
> Merrily did we drop
> Below the kirk, below the hill,
> Below the lighthouse top.

Sceptics may say what they will; but here is the church, St. Decuman's, upon its hill, and there the lighthouse. Has not Wordsworth himself told us how it happened?—how Coleridge started out with him and Mary from Alfoxden to go down the coast to Lynton in Devon; how, walking along the Quantock Hills from Alfoxden to Watchet, they decided to pay the expenses of their tour by writing a poem for the *New Monthly Magazine*, and how "in the course of this walk was planned the poem of the 'Ancient Mariner'"? Here then was conceived on a walk to Watchet what H. D. Traill called "the most sublime of pot-boilers to be found in all literature." Whence else would the Ancient Mariner have set sail? Of course it was Watchet; it must have been Watchet.—From "The Green Hills of England," by R. A. J. WALLING. (New York: Morrow.)

True Classification

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE average Christian feels that he falls far short of the excellence the Master expected of his followers, he can gain encouragement by observing, in his study of the Bible, the progress made by Jesus' disciples. A noteworthy illustration is found in the experience of Peter, whose perception of the Christ won him recognition for his steadfast qualities, even though these were at first somewhat obscured by certain personal idiosyncrasies. Under the influence of his loyalty to God, his impetuosity became transformed into a wise zeal, and his bluntness into spiritual power. The tenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles records his healing of religious intolerance, an experience wherein he heeded the spiritual demand to love impartially. Speaking of this, Peter said to his listeners (Acts 10:28), "Ye know how that it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew to keep company, or come unto one of another nation; but God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean."

The spiritual fact of the fatherhood and motherhood of God refutes racial and religious prejudice; and the apprehension of this spiritual fact is fundamental to human progress. The honest recognition of this verity shows, moreover, that while certain human classifications may be useful, they have but little weight when cast into the scales of Truth. The practice of genuine Christianity does not require the relinquishment of such classifications as contribute to the harmony of humanity, but it quickly destroys the erroneous distinctions which result in strife and misery.

As a clear statement of practical Christianity, Christian Science turns thought to consideration of the nature of God, and man in His likeness, as the basis for all legitimate classification. God is the one Mind, the divine Principle of all that actually is; He is Love, ever present and all-embracing. In consequence, the real man is God's perfect likeness, a vital factor in the universal scheme. In God's plan there is no favoritism, because in Mind there are no limiting, finite, materialistic concepts. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 150): "God is universal; confined to no spot, defined by no dogma, appropriated by no sect. Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love; and His people are they that reflect Him—that reflect Love."

With the aid of a concordance to the Bible, anyone can trace in the Scriptures the appearing of the understanding of the universality of Love, whose nature Christ Jesus so wonderfully set forth in his Sermon on the Mount. Likewise, one can study the clear exposition of this theme in Mrs. Eddy's writings, especially in her chief work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This spiritual ideal establishes a model for thought and action. The distinguishing feature of Christian Science practice is its ability to prove God's healing presence and power.

A Christian Scientist who considered himself quite free from racial prejudice once found himself at variance with a fellow employee, whose personal characteristics seemed to be reinforced by certain tendencies regarded as racial. On one occasion, shortly after an incident which had greatly tried the Christian Scientist's patience, the latter found himself suffering from an inflamed condition of the eye. Pray as he would, this difficulty did not yield until he saw that he was cherishing a resentful attitude. Quickly perceiving the allness of God as Love, he saw and declared the utter impotence of hatred in any form, and at once he was healed. Following this healing a sense of friendliness obtained between the two workers.

Human thought, fettered by ignorance of God, classifies people as good and bad, likable and unlikable, well and sick, fortunate or ill-favored. Oftentimes, individuals unthinkingly submit to such classification by reason of their birth or their circumstances. Even more persistent than individual beliefs about human happiness and destiny are the universal, traditional beliefs which largely control human thought. Jesus rebuked the Pharisaism of his times. And today, certain modern forms of godlessness, often operating under the guise of intellectuality, occultism, or subtle propaganda, attempt to deprive men, women, and children of the nobility and health which are their divine right. The diligent practice of Christian Science protects men from such influences.

Christian Science appeals to the sincere and the thoughtful because it reveals man as the idea, the likeness, of God; and it classifies evil as false—a temporary, materialistic sense of things to be progressively dispelled. Christian Science shows that evil and materiality are entirely separate from man, because they are wholly apart from God. This teaching gives hope to the sin-enslaved, and promises to the so-called incurably ill, through the sanction of divine law, the healing, uplifting, and enlarging of human life. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 127), "If God, the All-in-all, be the creator of the spiritual universe, including man, then everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God, for there can be nothing beyond illimitable divinity."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

La vraie Classification

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

S'IL trouve qu'il est malheureusement fort au-dessous de la norme élevée que proposait le Maître, le chrétien moyen, pour son propre encouragement, devrait suivre dans la Bible les progrès que firent les disciples de Jésus. Sous ce rapport l'exemple de Pierre est remarquable: il avait perçu le Christ, et son Maître avait reconnu chez lui des qualités durables, quoique temporairement obscurcies par certaines dispositions personnelles. Sous l'influence de sa fidélité envers Dieu, son impétuosité devint un zèle plein de sagesse et sa brusquerie se transforma en pouvoir spirituel. Les Actes des Apôtres, au chapitre dix, nous apprennent comment Pierre fut guéri de l'intolérance religieuse; il se montra docile au commandement spirituel exigeant un amour impartial. A ce sujet, l'apôtre dit à ses auditeurs (Actes 10:28): "Vous savez... qu'il est interdit à un Juif d'entrer en relation avec un étranger, ou d'aller chez lui; mais Dieu m'a fait voir que je ne devais considérer aucun homme comme souillé ou impur."

La paternité et la maternité de Dieu représentent un fait spirituel qui réfute les préventions raciales ou religieuses; pour que les humains progressent, ils doivent comprendre cette vérité fondamentale. Si nous la reconnaissons sincèrement, nous verrons en outre que certaines classifications humaines, utiles pour le moment, ont bien peu de poids lorsqu'on les met dans la balance de la Vérité. Les classifications qui contribuent à l'harmonie de l'humanité sont compatibles avec la pratique du vrai christianisme, dont l'application par contre détruit promptement les distinctions erronées qui produisent les conflits et la détresse.

La Science Chrétienne est l'exposé fort clair du christianisme pratique; en orientant la pensée vers la nature de Dieu et de l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance, elle nous fournit la base de toute classification légitime. Dieu est le seul Entendement, le divin Principe de tout ce qui possède la réalité; Il est l'Amour sans cesse présent dont nul n'est exclu. L'homme réel doit donc être la parfaite ressemblance de Dieu, un facteur vital du plan universel. Le dessein de Dieu ne comporte aucun favoritisme, car l'Entendement ne renferme pas de concepts limitatifs, restreints, matérialistes. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 150): "Dieu est universel; aucun lieu ne Le limite, aucun dogme ne Le définit, nulle secte ne peut se L'approprier. Pour tous et pour chacun, Dieu est démontrable en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour divins; Son peuple est composé de ceux qui Le reflètent—qui reflètent l'Amour."

A l'aide d'une Concordance, chacun peut suivre dans la Bible l'apparition et le développement de la pensée qui saisit l'universalité de l'Amour; c'est précisément la nature de l'Amour que le Christ Jésus exposa d'une manière admirable dans le Sermon sur la montagne. En outre, le disciple qui veut approfondir ce sujet en trouvera une explication fort claire dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy et surtout dans son principal ouvrage, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Ces enseignements spirituels établissent le modèle dont peuvent s'inspirer la pensée et l'action. La pratique de la Science Chrétienne se distingue par l'aptitude à prouver la présence de Dieu et Son pouvoir guérisseur.

A une certaine époque, un Scientiste Chrétien qui croyait n'avoir aucune prévention raciale se trouva en désaccord avec un autre employé dont les caractéristiques personnelles semblaient accentuées par des tendances qu'on tient généralement pour raciales. Bientôt, à la suite d'un incident qui avait mis à une rude épreuve la patience du Scientiste Chrétien, ce dernier se trouva souffrir d'une inflammation des yeux. Malgré ses ferventes prières, le mal ne céda point jusqu'au jour où le disciple reconnut que son attitude était celle du ressentiment. Aussitôt, percevant la totalité de Dieu, de l'Amour, il vit et déclara l'impuissance complète de la haine sous toutes ses formes, et la guérison fut immédiate. A partir de ce moment, les rapports des deux employés furent empreints de bienveillance.

Entravée par son ignorance de la nature divine, la pensée humaine classifie les personnes: elle trouve que les gens sont bons ou mauvais, agréables ou déplaisants, bien portants ou malades, fortunés ou misérables. Que de fois sans aller au fond des choses, les mortels se soumettent à cette classification, croyant qu'elle est déterminée par leur naissance ou par les conjonctures! Les croyances individuelles touchant le bonheur et la destinée sont pourtant moins tenaces que les croyances traditionnelles et fort répandues qui régissent dans une grande mesure la pensée humaine. Jésus réprouva le pharisaïsme que l'on rencontrait de son temps. Aujourd'hui, certaines formes modernes de l'impiété qui prennent souvent le masque de l'intellectualisme, de l'occultisme, d'une propagande subtile, cherchent à priver les hommes, les femmes ou les enfants de la noblesse et de la santé auxquelles ils ont divinement droit. La pratique assidue de la Science Chrétienne nous protège contre ces influences nuisibles.

La Science Chrétienne attire ceux qui réfléchissent et qui sont sincères, car elle révèle l'homme en tant qu'idée ou ressemblance de Dieu; quant au mal, elle le met dans la catégorie du faux: elle le tient pour un sens matériel et temporaire des choses qui doit être progressivement chassé. La Science Chrétienne montre que le mal et la matérialité n'ont rien de commun avec l'homme, parce qu'ils sont entièrement séparés de Dieu. Elle donne l'espérance à ceux qu'opprime le péché; aux malades prétendus incurables, elle promet, avec l'appui de la loi divine, la guérison, une vie plus noble et des perspectives plus vastes. Mrs. Eddy a déclaré (*Science et Santé*, p. 127): "Si Dieu, le Tout-en-tout, est le créateur de l'univers spirituel, y compris l'homme, alors tout ce qui a droit à être classé en tant que vérité, ou Science, doit être compris dans une connaissance ou intelligence de Dieu, car il ne peut rien y avoir au delà de la divinité illimitable."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

My House

I PLAN to build a house
That will look on something free:
There must be one free thing inside
To keep me company.

My house shall face the open sea:
Inside, a cat shall dwell with me.

HELEN GRIFFITH PASTNYCK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1939

Hart Attacks Plan E In Repeal Move

Harvard Professor leads in dramatic clash with Landis at Legislative Committee hearing.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Internationally famous students of the higher philosophies of government presented a dramatic clash of ideas before the Legislative Committee on Cities at the State House today. It all arose over the question of the so-called Plan E form of government, made available by the last Legislature for every city in the Commonwealth except Boston.

No less an authority than Albert Bushnell Hart, noted American historian and Harvard professor, took up the cudgels in asking the Committee to recommend repeal of the plan.

Proponents of Plan E, on the other hand, produced such prominent figures as Dean James C. Landis of the Harvard Law School, and, by proxy, Former Chancellor Heinrich Bruning of Germany, Pitirim Sorokin, former secretary to Prime Minister Kerensky of Russia, and Gaetano Salvemini, anti-Fascist author and former member of the Italian Chamber.

Dr. Hart Speaks

Dr. Hart, a tall, picturesque figure with his white, flowing beard, said he wanted a form of government continued which permitted him merely to vote between one man or another, or one cause or another, and then "go home to dinner," secure in the knowledge that a majority would decide the outcome.

A fiery speaker, obviously tremendously enthusiastic about Plan E, Dean Landis, who is a former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, asserted the question at issue was whether the cities of the Commonwealth should enjoy the privilege of voting for the type of government they wanted, or whether the Legislature was to limit this right.

He asserted the cities should enjoy "home rule" and determine their own form of government.

He used today's hearing as an example of the need for proportional representation in voting, pointing out the fact that the Cambridge City Council, presumably representative of the whole citizenry, was this morning registered 100 per cent against planning.

Now Against It

"Now," emphasized Dean Landis, "bear in mind that the City Council says it is 100 per cent against it. But last November only 1,700 short of half the voters of Cambridge declared they were in favor of it. Does that look as if the present City Council is truly representative of a cross-section of Cambridge public opinion?"

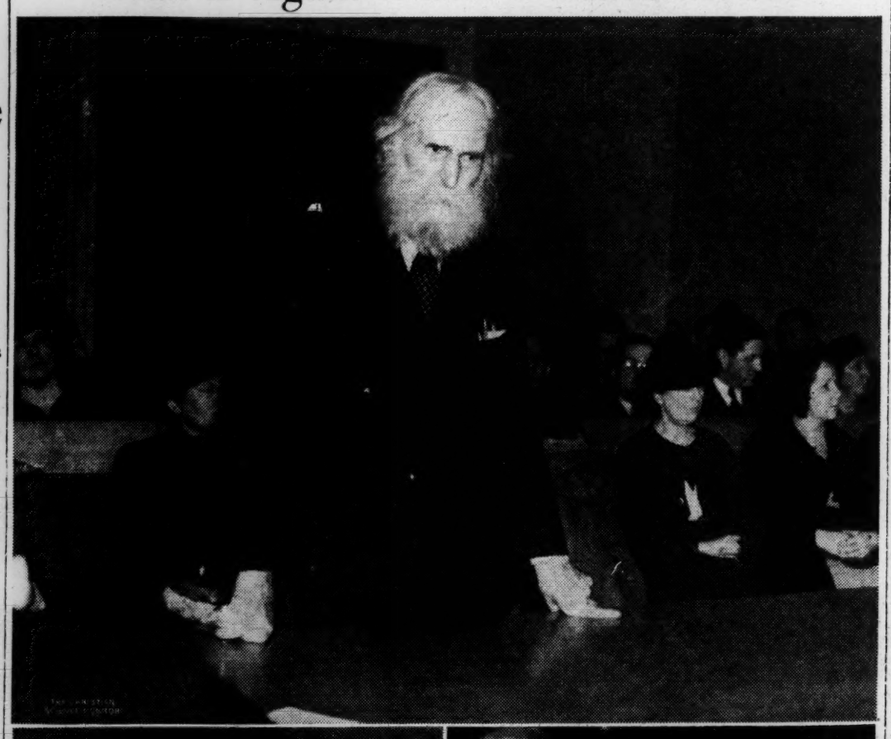
A distinction between the type of proportional representation used in Europe and the type provided for in Plan E was emphasized by former Chancellor Bruning, Signor Salvemini and Mr. Sorokin, whose statements for the committee were read by Chandler W. Johnson, original sponsor of the Plan E bill.

"The experience," former Chancelor Bruning said, "of the German Republic with proportional representation has no bearing on the appraisal of that system of proportional representation made available in the council-manager plan for the municipalities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The single transferable vote as incorporated in the law of the Commonwealth, is in no way identical with the choice among different party lists under the Constitution of the German Republic."

Under the party list system of elections, Mr. Johnson explained, candidates are nominated in bunches or groups, called the party list. The voter votes primarily for a party and only incidentally, if at all, for a particular candidate. Then the several seats for each multi-member district are alloted to the various parties contesting for them, substantially in proportion to the total vote each party polls in the election.

Under this system, he said, the voter is frequently deprived of representation by the candidate he prefers because the seats alloted to that candidate's party have all been filled by candidates whose names appeared nearer the top of the party list.

Plan E Again Enters Political Arena



By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Legislative Hearing on Repeal Bill

At top is Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart while below are Edna Laurence Spencer of Cambridge at left and Dr. James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School at right.

Larger, Speedier Payments To State's Jobless Are Urged

Increases in the weekly unemployment compensation benefits ranging from $1 to $4 and continuation for another 2½ years of the suspension of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund were proposed today by the Special Commission appointed to study the system.

The Comimssion also backed legislation to speed by payments to eligible unemployed persons, pointing to the frequent delay at present before these men and women receive their payments which, under the law, are due to start the third week of unemployment.

As the result of the Commission's five-months study, the members opposed permanent elimination of the employee contribution. This was suspended for one year beginning on July 1, 1938 and the Commission was asked to determine whether the suspension should continue permanently.

Elimination was first proposed by William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, who found that large reserves had been built up and contended that the fund was sufficient to abolish the worker payments. The Commission, however, stated:

The Commission Replies

"In 1938 employers paid $32,748,000 into the fund. Benefits paid out totaled $27,227,990, leaving a balance of $5,520,010 which was applied to the reserve, which reserve on Jan. 1, 1939, was $51,431,095.

"Only time can answer whether the employer assessments will be enough every year to meet all benefit requirements and leave a balance.

"The 2½-year suspension (ending on Jan. 1, 1942,) will give ample opportunity to find out—over a longer period than is possible under this new act at present—exactly what the long-haul requirements of the fund will be."

The Commission's proposal to increase the benefits to unemployed persons provides that the maximum weekly payment shall be boosted from $15 to $16. The minimum benefits would be boosted from $5 to $7 per week. More than 18,000 persons in the $11 weekly class would receive an increase to $15 a week.

Would Pay Benefits

The Commission explained the increased weekly payments would be possible by eliminating the present "additional and extended" benefits which allow receipts of benefits up to 51 weeks in a year. The Commission proposed that benefits be pegged to an average length of six months out of a year.

Elimination of the present two-weeks waiting period was opposed by the Commission, which stated the additional cost would be "stupendous and would necessitate an increase from employers and a larger contribution than heretofore from employees."

A traveling audit bureau was recommended by the Commission to audit unemployment compensation accounts.

A new study of a merit rating plan which employers keeping their employees on year-round pay rolls would receive preferred ratings was advocated as well.

Heavy Inflow Of Potatoes From Canada Forecast

A flood of Canadian potatoes, both of the seed and table variety, is expected in American markets shortly as a result of the reduction of tariff and quota barriers today.

The change in potato import conditions became effective today, instead of Jan. 1 when the remainder of the new Canadian-American trade agreement was effective, because of a separate agreement between the United States and Cuba expiring today, which the Department of State did not wish to disturb.

Under the most-favored-nation clauses of the reciprocal trade agreements, any concession granted to one nation is automatically granted to all others with whom the United States has such agreements.

The expected new foreign competition for potato growers of Maine, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota brought renewed protest from Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

Mr. Brewster declared in Washington that the expected influx from Canada would "further break domestic prices, which have dropped 25 cents in the past two weeks." He said the condition undoubtedly would aid opponents of the Administration's trade agreement policy in seeking repeal of the act.

Under the new agreement, duties on seed potatoes have been further reduced to 37½ cents a hundredweight and import quotas doubled to 1,500,000 bushels annually.

Welfare Found To Cause Rise In Boston Tax

Research bureau explains how payment delinquency has led to excessive borrowing by city.

Disclosing that the U. S. Census Bureau ranks Boston just under Buffalo and New York City as having the highest per capita cost of government in the nation, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today issued a searching analysis of the many sided Hub fiscal dilemma. Among other comparisons cited was that of the Detroit Municipal Research Bureau, which annually conducts a study of relative costs in the 13 largest American cities and which again this year has just reported Boston as having the country's highest tax rate, based on true property valuations.

A major factor in this situation, according to the Boston bureau, is the fact that Boston ranks second only to New York City in its per pupil school costs. Another factor in Boston's poor financial showing is contained, the Bureau asserts, in the fact that tax delinquencies have soared during the depression years. In 1929, for example, all but $8,416,245 of the total levy was collected, while last year $14,288,239 went uncollected.

This delinquency, the Bureau points out, is in itself a contributing factor in forcing the city to expand its borrowing, because expenses are mapped out on the basis of complete tax collection.

Borrowing, in turn, the Bureau continues, adds to the interest payments, or debt service charges, which in themselves require $7.93 of the tax rate paid on each $1,000 worth of Boston property.

Basis for New Structure

The Bureau, of which A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard is chairman, and Herman C. Loeffler is director issued its report this afternoon.

The manual is arranged in five parts, the first dealing with computation of the tax rate. Pointing out that the tax rate is usually broken down into four contributing units, the Bureau gives the 1929 city tax as $15.57, the school levy standing at $8.69; County, $1.80; and State, $2. These figures added up to a tax rate of $28.00.

By way of contrast, the Bureau presents the breakdown for 1938, when the City's levy was $26.02; the schools, $10.04; the County, $2.33; and the State, $2.91. Total, $41.30.

The $13.30 increase in the rate is cited by the Bureau as the outstanding development of the decade. The largest upturn was registered in the City's levy, and the Bureau gives reasons for this in part two of its new manual.

Items of increase have been, chiefly, public welfare, which registered an upturn of $6,867,112, hospitals, soldier's relief, various city institutions, and the Public Library. The total increase in expenditures for all items was $8,001,860.

Largest decrease was registered in the City's Public Works Department, which cut $2,610,291 off its 1930 high. The Fire Department, Park and Cemetery Division, Mayor's Office, and the Health and Public Buildings Departments. These decreases totaled $4,805,742, leaving a net increase of $3,196,118.

School Figures

In discussing school costs, the Bureau emphasizes that while enrollments have been decreasing, costs have been going up. In the past four years, the Bureau states, the total number of pupils has declined 10,516. In the same period costs have increased from $13,734,776 in 1934 to $15,890,075 in 1938.

Part three of the Bureau's manual deals with revenues, and mentions the following:

1. Reduced current income ($15,149,985) in 1938 other than property and poll taxes.
2. Property and poll tax decreases.
3. Dependence upon borrowing for current expenses.

Regional Job for Manning

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Labor's Non-Partisan League announces the appointment of Frank Manning of Boston as the league's Regional Director for the New England States. Mr. Manning is now League Director for Massachusetts.

Far From Earth's Little Corner

The Sky, Hayden Planetarium

The Sky 100 Trillion Miles From Here

The sun takes its place among the fainter stars when one journeys 1,000 light-years from home. Not even as bright as some of our first-magnitude stars (indicated in diagram by capital letters) our daytime stars would be quite inconspicuous from one new arbitrary station in space. Drawing by Samuel W. Balch.

Looking off into space, have you ever wondered how things back here would look from say 17 light years out, or about 100,000,000,000,000 miles from the earth? How would the familiar stars and constellations appear?

Samuel W. Balch, reporting on such an imaginary trip in the direction of Leo and Ursa Major, writes back in the current Sky, publication of Hayden Planetarium, and furnishes a novel sky-map showing how the stars look to him there.

Ordinarily, in order to travel so far out into space, looking at all the stars within a hundred light-years of the sun it would be necessary to be away from home some 500 to 1,000 years even if one traveled with the speed of light, but Mr. Balch points out that thought knows no speed limit and cosmic travelers need not hesitate through fear of being away from home so long.

Another Shoe Firm Indicted Under Federal Wage-Hour Law

A second shoe firm in Lawrence, Mass., was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury for violations of the new Federal Wages-and-Hours Act.

The firm, the Gerber Shoe Company, was cited to Judge Elisha H. Brewster shortly after Thomas H. Eliot, New England Wage-Hour Director, declared the object of prosecutions was not only to punish guilty employers but to obtain restitution for workers who have been paid less than the legal minimums.

The two criminal prosecutions at Boston have been the first in the country under the act, which became effective last Oct. 24.

The Gerber firm and its general manager, Nathan Gerber, were indicted on charges of failing to pay the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, falsifying records to conceal wage payments, failing to keep required records, and shipping illegally-made goods in interstate commerce.

It was announced that Joseph E. Brill, Assistant United States Attorney General, would leave for Pennsylvania and the South after the arraignment of the Gerber firm next Friday.

Commenting upon the conviction here Tuesday of Brown's Contract Stitching, Inc., of Lawrence, and its Treasurer, Nathan Brown — first conviction in the Nation for a wage-hour violation—Mr. Eliot, whose office made the investigation that laid the groundwork for the case, said:

"It is important to note that in suspending a part of the fine levied on Brown and the Company, the Court required that restitution must be made to workers who have been receiving less than the minimum of 25 cents an hour. This is significant because it indicates that violators of the law will not face simply paying fines to the Government. The law is designed to help the underpaid workers, and to assure them of justice.

"Inspectors from this office are at present engaged in investigating some of the 200 complaints which have been received in this office since it opened last fall. I am hopeful that, as a result of the conviction of the Brown Company, employers who have been disregarding the law will be more careful to comply and that the number of complaints will consequently be reduced.

"While the Brown case will be followed by at least two more criminal prosecutions in New England within a very short time, it should be remembered that the law also provides for civil action by the Wage and Hour Division to restrain violations. Already in five different cases, civil action has been taken by the Division, and 'consent decrees' enjoining violation and ordering restitution have resulted."

State Income Tax Returns Due

Employees at the State Income Tax Division, 40 Court Street, were extra busy today, this being the final day for filing income-tax returns. Before the 5 p. m. deadline, approximately 2,000 will have made returns in the last minute rush Elmer E. George, Director of the Division, announced.

A total of nearly $19,000,000 will be collected this year, a decrease of 16 per cent over 1937, Mr. George stated.

Those who make their returns late will be fined $5 a day. For those who cannot reach the Director's office at 40 Court Street or any of the branch offices before closing time, Mr. George has agreed to accept as being on time any return bearing a postal mark indicating that it was mailed before 12 midnight.

Taxpayers who pay 50 per cent of their tax now and the remainder by Oct. 1, will be charged at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent a month interest on payments made after Oct. 1.

Around the Corner—

Air Conditioning—One of the most popular exhibits at the Children's Museum now is the hive of bees presented by the Honey Bee Club of the Martin School—and one of the most popular things about the hive is the work of the ventilator bees. By fanning their wings these bees regulate the moisture and temperature in the hive for the comfort and well-being of the rest of the 40,000 or so citizens.

Farm Life—Invited out to "the farm" in Dover, we hear, a city man was prepared for lack of a few "modern conveniences," perhaps. But there are farms and farms—and the friend who invited him was certainly not a "dirt farmer."

Not the crowing of a rooster, but the gentle hand of one of the ubiquitous servants aroused the visitor from slumber. Rubbing his eyes, he saw a basin of water extended in his direction by a decorously bowing valet. "Good morning, sir," said the latter, "the temperature of your bath, sir."

Cash Cache—Plenty of interest surrounded the withdrawal of one silver dollar laid away by Tom Smith of Laconia 55 years ago—but through all those years it hasn't drawn a single cent of interest of the financial variety.

In his teens at the time of the deposit, Mr. Smith decided to hide the dollar under the rear sill of the Unitarian Church—and to withdraw it to buy Fourth of July fireworks—a form of expenditure frowned upon by his parents.

The dollar, however, did not become a party to the scheme. It slipped to a position where he could not reach it.

When demolition of the edifice began recently, Mr. Smith directed the wreckers to the hidden treasure—and there it was, dated 1882.

Farmers' Group Grows

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1 (AP)—Membership in the Eastern States Farmers Exchange has reached 88,240—an increase of 7 per cent over 1937 — General Manager Quentin Reynold's reported yesterday at the twenty-first annual meeting of the co-operative. Approximately 900 members from the New England States, Pennslyvania, Delaware, and Maryland attended.

$3,000 Limit On Insurance By Banks Hit

Special commission in report opposes plan but would tax on plane with private companies

Private insurance company proposals to limit to $3,000 the amount of savings bank life insurance individual Massachusetts citizens may purchase today met the unanimous opposition of the special commission appointed to study the limitation proposal.

However, the commission favored placing savings bank life insurance on an equal taxation basis with the regular life insurance companies.

In several reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives today, six members of the commission opposed any limitation whatever. Dr. Loring Grimes of Swampscott, the seventh member, however, favored a $5,000 limitation.

The $3,000 limitation proposal was sponsored by the Insurance Underwriters Association of Massachusetts shortly after New York became the first State outside of Massachusetts to adopt the savings bank insurance system founded by Louis D. Brandeis, who recently retired from the United States Supreme Court. The New York system was inaugurated in January of this year with a $3,000 limitation, after passage of legislation during the 1938 session.

Latest of Several

The present limitation proposal is the latest of several filed by insurance interests in recent years in an attempt to curb the pioneer system in Massachusetts.

However, during the commission hearings on limitation, it became apparent that the insurance interests were not fundamentally interested in limitation but rather were more eager to obtain legislation to curb the activities of the State Savings Bank Life Insurance Division in promoting the system which today has grown to sizeable proportions. Today the system has more than $160,000,000 of insurance in force, with the amount increasing rapidly annually.

Thus, while the resolve creating the commission limited the study to the limitation proposal, the commission felt it necessary to depart from the limitation issue and allow presentation of other issues in order to obtain a complete picture of the system and the company complaints of unfair competition aimed against savings bank life insurance. As a result the commission made several proposals not definitely connected with limitation.

All members of the commission, except Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge and Dr. Grimes, favored legislation to place the saving bank life insurance system under the same taxation laws as the regular companies.

Taxation Plan

Under the proposal savings bank insurance annuities would lose their tax exempt feature and the savings bank insurance reserves would be taxed in the same manner as those of the regular companies. Savings bank spokesmen estimate the additional tax on the insurance banks will amount to approximately $10,000 annually.

Passage of this proposal would constitute the first major change in the system since Mr. Justice Brandeis inaugurated the plan in 1907 after the so-called insurance scandals in New York, uncovered by the Armstrong commission whose counsel was Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The proposal in contained in the majority report signed by Representative Joseph A. Hines (R) of Wakefield, Representative John Philip White (D) of Boston, Clifford L. Erving of Milton and Edward F. Moynihan of Somerville. The same recommendation is made by Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, vice-chairman, in his minority report.

Because of varying opinions among the members on the issues outside limitation one majority and three minority reports were filed. In addition one of the members who signed the majority report is expected to file a supplementary statement containing additional proposals.

Without Change

Senator Blanchard, in his minority report, strongly favored continuance of the present system without a change.

In the majority report and that of Representative Sherman it was proposed that the duties of the Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, Judd Dewey, who is actually directing officer of the system, be confined to regulation and supervision. Both reports contended the salesman tactics of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

De Valera to Get Irish Bread Here

When Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire arrives in Boston in May to be the guest of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, he will be made to feel completely at home when he finds genuine, old-fashioned "Irish bread" at the tables at which he will be entertained.

City Greeter Louis J. Brems announced today that this staple, highly prized by sons of Ireland, is made at the Charlestown bakery of Joseph E. Burns. Some 20 years ago, according to Mr. Burns, a Mrs. Lamb demanded "Irish bread." He had never heard of it but obliged by baking a batch and has sold it ever since.

Irish bread, according to City Hall advices (confirmed by Mr. Burns), "has caraway seeds and raisins and things like that in it." It also is a round loaf, weighing a pound and a half and sporting a sugared top.

Citizens' Union Starts Campaign

The Citizens' Union of Massachusetts made its first public announcement yesterday, stating that it would seek to accomplish in Massachusetts betterments of State and City government similar to those achieved by the New York Citizens' Union. Dean Howard M. Le Sourd of Boston University, who made the announcement, was the principal speaker at yesterday's luncheon of the Adults Education Council of Greater Boston.

"The New York organization was largely responsible," he said, "for the form of the recently adopted City Charter in New York; for the enactment of proportional representation; and for State laws permitting Cities to change their charters and citizens to initiate city referenda," said Dean Le Sourd.

"In Massachusetts, we got out a Voters' Guide in the elections last fall, and have just put two committees to work on legislation and on municipal government. It is our aim to work for the election of honest candidates, and for both laws and candidates beneficial to the majority of the people in this State."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, possibly with occasional cloudiness, colder tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday, except light snow flurries in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	45	Minneapolis	0	0
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	20	20	New York	44	44
Denver	6	2	Norfolk	52	40
Helena	24	16	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	12	12	St. Louis	22	
Los Angeles	44	44	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	64	60	Washington	48	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 1.
B—Minimum, Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:21 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 7:41 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:03 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. (No performance Friday.)

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday only 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer, 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, and Margaret Sullavan, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray and Regis Toomey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff in "Son of Frankenstein." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Boy Trouble," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor and Florence Rice. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Persons in Hiding," with Lynne Overman and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: Alice Fay, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Also "Flirting with Fate," featuring Joe E. Brown.

Exeter—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." 3:05, 6, 8:55. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas.

Normandie—
"The Great Waltz," featuring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley.

Repertory—
"Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Blondes Are Dangerous," with Fay Wray. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sandees, and Wendy Barrie.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Ski Girl," Robert Benchley in "The Opening Day," "Prudence Penny, the Miracle Cook." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45 Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Also "Girls in White," with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard.

Trans-Lux—
"Peg of Old Drury," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. Also Newsreel Digest and Shorts. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Tremont—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Life of Emile Zola," with Paul Muni. Also Bing Crosby in "Rhythm on the Range."

Uptown—
"The Son of Frankenstein," featuring Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

University—
Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "The Petrified Forest." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Private Number," with Loretta Young and Robert Taylor. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Loretta Young in "Kentucky." Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fredric March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart." Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. Also "Always in Trouble," featuring Jane Withers.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Last in the series of concerts by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Amparo Iturbi, piano soloist. 8:30.

Dance

Symphony Hall—
Program by Ted Shawn and his men dancers. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Master Drawings by Miss Peabody. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Flood Control Allocation Swings on Co-operation

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—New England House Democrats have been warned anew that their states may lose $11,000,000 allocated by the War Department for flood control in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys, if the states fail to co-operate with the Federal Government.

One New England representative was advised in a letter that unless the States modified their laws to comply with the Department's request for exclusive jurisdiction over lands acquired for flood dams and reservoirs, the funds might be withdrawn.

Informed persons said the Department cited demands from other sections for the money which has been available for New England since last October. They declared that unless the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire modified present statutes, the pressure of demands from sections willing to co-operate fully with the Government might result in reallocation of the funds.

An additional obstacle to any immediate settlement of the controversy over the respective rights of the Federal and State Governments was disclored earlier by David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Senator Walsh said New Hampshire officials had asked him to seek War Department approval for their legislature to grant exclusive jurisdiction over reservoir sites "one at a time.

When work on the New England projects was halted the first of the year, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced it would not be resumed until the Federal Government had exclusive jurisdiction for flood control, similar to that granted for post offices and other public buildings.

Massachusetts already has moved toward amending its legislation to comply with the request, but New Hampshire, Senator Walsh said, now wants to grant such jurisdiction for only one project at a time.

Senator Walsh interpreted the New Hampshire request, made to him through representatives of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, as meaning the state wanted more control over the location of dams and reservoirs within its borders.

Although Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked the Massachusetts Legislature to modify its laws concerning Federal acquisition of property, New Englanders reported several Republican members of the State Legislature recently had conferred with New England members of Congress here, expressing opposition to passage of the pending amendment.

El Crash Investigation Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Mattapan-bound car, Edward F. Hanley, said had failed him—a condition which Mr. Dana himself confirmed.

Valve Spring Broken

An inspection of the car after the accident showed that a slide valve spring in the air brake relay valve had broken, according to Mr. Dana. He said this type of breakdown had never occurred before, and that the car had operated nine trips yesterday without difficulty.

Just why this failure occurred was one of the principal objects of the investigators. Another was why there was no secondary braking system, which the motorman could utilize.

Officials of the Elevated said today that the motorman, who has a good record and whom they exonerated, had not had time to use either the hand-brake or reverse lever before the car left the tracks.

Formal Inquest Later

The motorman told Boston police that he had stopped the car, crowded with rush-hour passengers, at the preceding intersection, Elm Hill Avenue, and that when he proceeded down the grade toward Blue Hill Avenue, he found he had "no air" for the brake.

It is expected much light will be thrown on the affair at the formal inquest to be held in Dorchester District Court within another 10 days or two weeks.

The Brady safety medal, which the Elevated system won in 1914, 1922, 1930, 1931, and 1935, is awarded annually by the American Museum of Safety and the American Transit Association to the large American city showing the best record for accident prevention.

Because of the frequency with which it won the medals, the Elevated was barred from competing for three years after 1931 and for five years after 1935.

Painter Influenced By a Mummy?

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Source Material of Moderns Exhibited

Left—Mummy portrait of an Egyptian woman which suggests source material for work of Andre Derain. Right—"Head of a Girl" by Derain. Both shown at exhibition of "The Sources of Modern Painting" by the Institute of Modern Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, March 2 to April 10.

Springfield Sets End to Bank Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1—Bank nights and similar cash awards to theater patrons are to be terminated here, a police order to this effect having been issued to six theaters. The intervention resulted when a patron complained that his claim of winning $65 had not been honored.

Every manager is said to have expressed his eagerness to abandon the practice, if assured that his competitors would do likewise. On consulting District Court officials, the police were informed that the Supreme Court had handed down a ruling against the legality of bank nights.

Moderns' Inspiration Traced

Strange as it may seem, the vivid landscapes of the violent Paul Gauguin drew inspiration from the gentle sources of nursery rhymes, while Pablo Picasso evolved portraits easily traceable to the influence of the classic mosaics of Antioch, and Van Gogh came under the spell of the traditional Japanese print.

This is the view gained from the exhibition of the sources of modern painting and sculpture, opening with a private showing this evening and continuing in the galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through April 10.

It has been arranged by the Institute of Modern Art, Boston, and includes loans of the works of modern artists.

Gauguin's "Swineherd" is placed next to the dainty illustrations of Kate Greenaway, of whose work he was a confessed admirer. A painting by Henri Matisse comes next to an early 16th century Persian miniature and lends credence to the report that the great exhibition of Mohammedan art held in Paris in 1903 had an important influence on his work.

There are various other interesting relationships indicated—between the painting of Derain and the Graeco-Roman art, between the works of Georges Rouault and medieval stained glass, between the drawings of Paul Klee and prehistoric scratching on the walls of cave dwellings, and of course between the works of Whistler and the Japanese prints.

Chamber Indorses Compensation Bill

Approval by the Boston Chamber of Commerce of the McCormack bill now pending in Congress was expressed today in a statement by M. D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Chamber. The bill introduced by Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, provides that the employer of a person receiving salary or wages in excess of $3,000 annually, would not be taxed under the unemployment compensation provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

Mr. Liming pointed out that the advantages of the proposed amendment would not be available to business locally unless a similar amendment was adopted under the Massachusetts compensation laws. The Chamber of Commerce was strongly in favor of such an amendment, he said.

Bill Banning 'Sit-Down' Introduced in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 1 (AP)—Defining the "sit-down" strike as an unfair practice for Labor organizations, a bill seeking to "establish, preserve and protect the rights of employees to self-organization" was introduced yesterday in the Maine Senate.

The measure, offered by Senator George E. Hill (R) of South Portland, also defined as an unfair practice the breaking of contracts with employers concerning conditions of employment.

It was the third labor relations proposals offered at the current session. Earlier a compromise State Labor Relations Act was proposed by a legislative recess committee.

New Hampshire Governor Takes Far Fiscal View

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 1—Gov. Francis P. Murphy expresses the belief the only accurate financial picture of a state must include all financial data on the Government whether appropriated by the Legislature or already disposed of.

Only about 25 per cent of the money handled annually by the New Hampshire State Treasurer is included in legislative appropriations. For the year ending June 30, 1938, the State Treasurer handled $21,409,538.24 but the 1937 Legislature only appropriated $5,023,724, and actual expenditures under the budget were only $4,949,030. The balance, and by far the greater part, was never taken into consideration and involved restricted or other non-budgetary income.

The Governor says that restricted or non-budgetary income may exceed the needs for which it is intended while the 25 per cent portion with which the Legislature deals might show inability of anticipated revenue to meet appropriations.

The affairs of the State Highway Department, for instance, are not included in the budget as considered by the Legislature yet this Department handled 65 per cent more money than all the appropriations made by the Legislature. State-owned toll bridges are not taken into consideration, yet for the year ending June 30, 1938, they took in $173,173.74 and expended only $28,353.28 transferring $114,766.75 to sinking funds. The State Liquor Commission took in $4,511,412.05 during the same year, expended a total of $2,921,682.99; and transferred $1,196,454.46 to the General Sinking Fund and $393,294.60 to unrestricted revenue.

Fire Prevention

John H. Foster, State Forester, is mapping out extensive plans for forest fire protection this spring and summer as it is believed that the considerable debris remaining from the hurricane of last fall increases danger. A survey has been made of the firefighting facilities in the various communities where the danger is believed to exist.

Mr. Foster says that the Department expects to maintain five new lookout towers in the southern section of the State where the fire hazard is believed to be greatest.

Less Jobs, More Domestics

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (AP)—More girls and women are accepting work as domestics, the State Employment Service said yesterday, following a period when housewives reported it was difficult to find suitable help in the home. The service reported that women over 35 were finding it difficult, however, to secure employment as general home workers.

Limit of $3,000 Is Opposed For Savings Bank Insurance

(Continued from Page 9)

the Deputy Commissioner in the past have caused considerable ill feeling.

The majority report states:

"The commission is of the opinion that if the activities of the division are so limited, much of the ill feeling and strained relations between the companies and the division would thereby be eliminated."

Unlike the majority, Representative Sherman goes farther and insists that the State Actuary, the State Medical Director and the field agents who serve as educators in savings bank life insurance should become employees of the issuing savings banks and cease their activities as State employees. The shift had been proposed by insurance company representatives.

Repeal of Law

If Mr. Sherman's suggestions are adopted, he favors repeal of the law under which the issuing banks reimburse the Commonwealth for the money appropriated to run the department.

The majority, however, favored elimination of the State appropriation altogether, and proposed that the banks advance the money to run the division. However, the salary of the Deputy Commissioner, if his duties are restricted to those of mere regulation, would be paid by the state and not the banks.

The majority report and Mr. Sherman's report contained proposals that no advertising or radio broadcasting emanate from the Deputy Commissioner's office as it has in the past, contending such activity lends the appearance of the State being engaged in the insurance business. Although this practice has been stopped and radio broadcasting is now in the hands of the issuing banks, the reports recommended that safeguards be established to prevent a return to the former system.

During the hearings, the commission heard a proposal to transfer the division from the State Banking Department to the State Department of Insurance, but the commission made no recommendation on this proposal. The insurance companies had presented this as an alternative to limitation. It is possible one member may advance the proposal in a suplementary statement.

Language Different

While in the main the reports of Mr. Sherman and the four-member majority contained similar proposals, the language was considerably different, with Mr. Sherman sharply and harshly at times criticizing the salesman activities of the division.

On the other hand Senator Blanchard was harsh in his handling of insurance company proposals to curb the savings bank life insurance system. The Senator charged "the commercial insurance companies would welcome particularly some action by the General Court that could be used in other states to the effect that the Massachusetts system has been admonished and curbed in scope and that its stability may be questioned."

On the question of limitation, the reasons for opposing the proposal were differently stated in the several reports. In the majority report it was stated:

"After giving very careful consideration to the arguments presented and the information obtained, the Commission is of the opinion that the Commonwealth should not by legislative enactment deprive any of its citizens possessed of initiative and thrift of such benefits as savings bank life insurance may afford."

Intent of Law

While proponents of limitation base their case on the contention that the original intent of the savings bank life insurance law was to provide insurance at cost for the low wage earner, the majority of the commission stated the purpose differently.

After a visit to Justice Brandeis the commission concluded that the "underlying purpose and intent . . . was to benefit residents of Massachusetts willing to avail themselves of it and who exercised habits of thrift." Had the original intention definitely been to provide low cost insurance for the low wage earner, the extension of its benefits to those persons able to purchase up to the present $25,000 limit would have been exceeding the original intent.

Representative Sherman, on limitation, stated that he is definitely against a $3,000 limit. However, if his administrative changes are not adopted Mr. Sherman said "I believe that some limitation of the amount of savings bank life insurance which any one individual may hold should be established, but the figure should be large enough to enable the highest paid workman to purchase as much life insurance as his income permits."

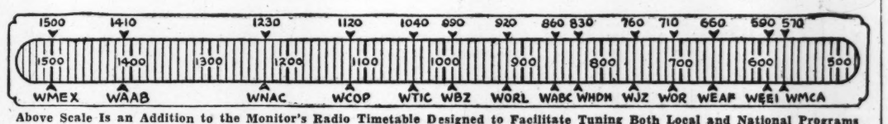
Dr. Grimes contended that if savings bank life insurance is not limited there is future danger that the regular companies may be legislated out of business.

Chamber Demands Ban on Holidays

Business in Massachusetts carries an excessive holiday burden and "should not be compelled to endure further interruption through enforced holidays," in the opinion of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which placed the Chamber on record today as opposing further holidays.

Massachusetts has a longer list of holidays now than practically any other State, the Committee reported. It expressed itself as opposed to the establishment of any new holidays in the Commonwealth.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket": questions; answers	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Four Stars Tonight"		Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	"Midweek Function": swing recordings	**"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch**	**Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra**	"The Wordcaster"
8:15				"Pet Peeves"
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests**	"Hobby Lobby": Dave Elman, interviews	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; soloists; guests	Harry James' Orchestra	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45			Harry James' Orchestra	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 **Theater: Constance Bennett in "Processional"; music; comedy**	Married Women in Public Employment	**"Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen and Company; interview: P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Jerry Baker; orchestra
9:15	**'Wings for the Martins': dramatization**		Jacques Renard's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
9:30			**Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth, Mass.**	"American Forum"
9:45				"American Forum"
10:00 Raymond Paige: "99 Men and a Girl"	Variety program: soloists; quartet; orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials": dramatization	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 "It Can Be Done": Edgar A. Guest	**Mark Sullivan: Jay Franklin, comment**	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"The Music Counter": Harold Stokes' Orches-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30				Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45			tra; soloists; quartet	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	
11:30 Charles Baum's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.		

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliott, songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Beauty talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	"Singing Strings"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White": sk.		"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	"Down Memory Lane"
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organist
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice: organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Ramblers"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	Fifth Avenue Associa-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Schoolmen's Club Cho-	tion luncheon to the
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Betty and Bob': sketch	"Musical Roundup"	rus recital	Mayors of the United
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Clyde, soprano;	States
2:30 **American School of the Air**	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	Matinee Musicale
2:45	Hymns of All Churches	"Don Artiste": pianist	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Matinee Musicale
3:00 News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Drake Univ. Little Sym-	Sports reports
3:15 Religious program	"Stars Over Manhattan"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	phony Or.; chorus	Sports reports
3:30 **Music Hour: Violin and piano**	Popular music	Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Government Reports"	Mimi Benson, contralto
4:15 "Varieties"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sports reports
4:45 Orch.; Dog Talk	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sports reports
4:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 Network Talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour: Raymond Massey; Abbott and Costello; orchestra**	**"Parade of Progress": "Tea": dramatization Rochester Philharmonic Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.**	**Vallee Hour: Joe Cook; Richard Haydn, comedians; Ethel Waters in sketch; orchestra**	"Theater of Music" "Theater of Music" **"Sinfonietta with Alfred Wallenstein**	"The Wordcaster" Dramatization Dramatization Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	"Good News of 1939": Scenes from "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford; songs; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra Jacques Renard's Orch. "Famous First Facts"	Sport comment Sport comment Sport comment
9:15	"America's Town Meeting": "Are the Schools			
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour			interviews	Sport comment
9:45				
10:00 "Tune-Up Time": Walter O'Keefe; A. Kostelanetz' Orch.	Doing Their Job?": prominent educators "New England Talks It Over"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby: Bob Burns, comedian: Joan Bennett; chorus: John Trotter's Orch.	"Concert Revue": symphony orch.; vocalists Andy Kirk's Orchestra Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Sport comment Sport comment Sport comment
10:15				
10:30				Sport comment
10:45 "Viewpoints"				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Commentator	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Station WIXAL
For Thursday, March 2
(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University. Alexandre Dumas' "Memories of Home."
8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": "The Music of Jan Sibelius."

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, March 2

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

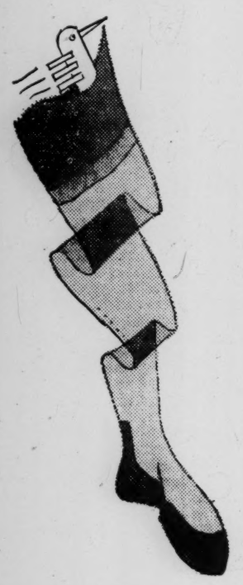
Christian Science Program
For Thursday, March 2
1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By HUMMING BIRD

SPRING COLOR QUARTET in Davencrepes

[STYLE 707X.. EXTRA LENGTHS]

$1.15



BLONDE BEIGE... a neutral beige, to wear with tans, navy, blues, new reds, grays, and black.

GOLDTONE... a golden shade, to wear with tans, black, yellows, chartreuse, and lime.

REVELRY... a warm tan beige, to wear with darker prints, browns, blues, navy, and black.

SOPHISTICATE.. a light golden copper, to wear with navy, greens, bright blues, and black.

Davencrepes by Humming Bird are guarded by invisible extra silk in every inch of thread. Style 707X is a 4-thread chiffon, in 33-inch and 34-inch lengths, sizes 9 through 11. Street floor.

Stearns BOSTON

Annual March Event

Open Stock "Starter Sets"

Average Savings of 25%

For the month of March, our annual Spring offering of starter sets in choice dinnerware made in America, England, Sweden, and France. Famous names include Spode, Minton, Adams, Crown Ducal, Wood, Ridgway, Susie Cooper, Mason, Rorstrand, Gefle, Quimper, Haviland, 24 patterns at $10.00 and 19 patterns at $25.00. Informal and formal styles, all from open stock, permitting additions and replacements. Seventh floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call LIBerty 0165.

$10 and $25

Sketch A, $25.00, Minton's Kent, 20 pieces, regularly $31.33.

Sketch B, $25.00, Spode's Blue Ermine, 28 pieces, regularly $30.00.

Sketch C, $10.00, Quimper, 24 pieces, regularly $13.17.

Sketch D, $10.00, Bristol. Pink, blue, mulberry. 31 pieces, regularly $12.67.

Sketch E, $10.00, Swedish Diana, 28 pieces, regularly $13.30.

Sketch F, $10.00, Old Lowestoft, 24 pieces, regularly $13.33.

Sketch G, $10.00, Hyde, 28 pieces, regularly $13.67.

Stearns BOSTON

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
MEN to whom APPEARANCE is IMPORTANT always find SATISFACTION here.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

TONIGHT!
RADIO'S NEWEST MUSICAL IDEA
RAYMOND PAIGE, 99 MEN AND A GIRL
Every Wednesday Evening
10:00 E.S.T.
COLUMBIA NETWORK
The U. S. ROYAL DeLuxe TIRE PROGRAM

Old Quincy Quarry Produces 500,000,000-Year-Old Crabs

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Strange beings indeed were the early inhabitants of New England, some 500,000,000 years ago. Rated as among the earliest known fossils in the world, horseshoe-crab-like "trilobites," found in an abandoned quarry less than a stones-throw from the western fence-line of the Fore River Shipbuilding plant, Quincy, are now on special exhibition at the New England Museum of Natural History.

Trilobites were marine wormlike animals clothed in a hard, clam-like shell. They flourished on the ocean bottom that is today eastern Massachusetts. Generally speaking, New England has very few fossils compared with other sections of the world, largely because the area has undergone so many upheavals in the process of mountain building. Yet tracks of dinosaurs, giant lizards of 250,000,000 years ago, imprints of salamander-like animals that spent part of their life in the water, and the teenth of 90-foot sharks, have all been found in Massachusetts.

Few people know that at one time the extinct mastodon roamed over New England, also camels and rhinoceroses. Representative fossil remains of these animals are being found.

Vermont and eastern Maine too, are not without fossils, though in general all the early inhabitants left behind them here were their imprints in the mud. They were largely lamp-shells, several kinds of clams, and starfishes. The only fossil starfish ever found in New England was unearthed near Presque Isle, Maine, and forms the central feature of the exhibit. It was described as a new species of starfish by Dr. Percy Raymond, Professor of palaeontology at Harvard, and named after the guide who picked it up.

According to S. N. F. Sanford, Museum curator of marine invertebrates, Martha's Vineyard was probably once a part of the mainland, and at intervals during the Glacial Period, covered with a thick coating of dirt and stones brought from the north by vast moving fields of ice. At Gay Head, the high cliffs are composed of layers of red, white, blue and yellow sandy clays, making a picturesque spot and forming an excellent stamping ground for the fossil hunter. A moral tooth of a young rhinoceros, the bones of a camel and the remains of a horse have been taken from Gay Head and are in the Museum's collection.

"Probably no present day shark is much more than 40 feet long, but in Miocene times, (7,000,000 to 19,000,000 years ago, there lived carcharodon megalodon, a shark that must have been 90 feet long. The teeth alone are five inches long, and equally as broad at the base."

Intermixed with the sand and clay are numerous pieces of dark brown or black material resembling charcoal. This same material has also been found in the Connecticut River Valley and elsewhere in New England. It is vegetable matter or "lignite," and consists of the branches and trunks of trees of Cretaceous age.

But the casual visitor to Gay Head must not expect to pick up any rich assortment of specimens, because Gay Head Indians, who know the curiosity of visitors are aware of the commercial value of such treasure and watch carefully as rains and ocean continually wash the clays and bring to light new specimens, which they offer for sale. Apparently Gay Head was a dumping ground for material belonging to ages millions of years past.

Mr. Sanford is a veteran New England fossil hunter and is still on his toes when it comes to investigating newly discovered fossil grounds. No weather is too bad, no location to hard to get to, to persuade him to put off investigations.

Rare Exhibits Take One Back Over the Years

By a Staff Photographer

New England Museum of Natural History Exhibits

Top left: Fossil starfish the only one ever found in New England. Top right: North Weymouth quarry which has produced some of world's oldest fossil; those of trilobites estimated half a billion years old. Bottom left: What is called a priceless type specimen of trilobite. Bottom right: Young visitor to the museum looks upon a fossil mammoth's tooth discovered in New England.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when the dancing classes to which little Horace has been lending his presence during the winter months suddenly come to an end, and the schools start in announcing occasional proms and sociables and general get-togethers.

Which brings us to the fact that the older Horaces will shortly be getting in their pep-talks . . . in favor of a dinner jacket for these affairs. Of course it'll be Horace's debut in really dress clothes; and though way down deep inside he's as excited as a girl with her first corsage, he'll affect that it's-really-nothing-in-my-young-life attitude that he sees Andy Hardy use so effectively in the movies. But the chances are that papa and mama will sucumb . . . and then comes the business of selecting the store from whence it shall come. And, just by way of getting "in" with Horace, let us suggest a store like Leopold Morse's. At 45 Summer Street in town . . . or the Adams Square or Harvard Square Shop. Because when he swaggers into this store, he'll feel very manly . . . for this is a man's store, and he won't have to barge through any women's departments to get there! Which is going to please him no end, you know. And, in case you aren't just exactly "up" on tuxedos, let us suggest that navy blue is just as smart as black nowadays. For that matter you can hardly tell the difference anyhow; it's that dark! Incidentally, when we made our last look-see, they were having a sale on tuxedos and tails . . . and inasmuch as it was to last longer, you'll find such special prices as $23.33 and $33.33 in evidence.

* * *

Semi-camisole Top To These Silk Slips

For those who dislike the idea of wearing too-tailored undies, when outside clothes are so definitely feminine and frilly, there's always the slip we ran into at Chandler's . . . for $2. It's one of those rayon and silk slips, that has a semi-camisole top that's all outlined with lace, and right through the beading is a length of fine ribbon. You know, running right through. And the bottom of the skirt is treated in the same manner . . . that is, with the lace and ribbon. And they come in several colors.

* * *

Ketchup Bottle In a Silver Base

Every so often R. H. Stearns collects a lot of their silver that's sold on the street floor, and they have a special on it. That's what's happening right now. With candle sticks and gravy boats, and sugar tongs, and fruit bowls at reduced prices. And if you agree with us, that there's nothing more unattractive (to say nothing of unappetizing!) than a much be-labeled ketchup bottle adorning the dinner table, then you'll be one of the first to rush in (or maybe phone) for their ketchup bottle business! It's a silver base that comes up quite a way, and then a silver top that goes down over the top. You soak off the label from the bottle, of course. And this puts everything on a dignified basis, along with the rest of the meal! $5 now.

* * *

Everything Here For Needlework

Spring of course means that lots of people will be taking up their needles and plying their Wiss pinking shears through umpteen yards of dress goods . . . all in preparation for Easter and all its finery. So let us remind you that Thresher's, which has just enlarged their store on Temple Place, is still Boston's headquarters for all kinds of printed sheers, wool plaids, muslins, taffetas, cruise prints, and good old seersuckers. And if you'd like a bit of schooling on the correct manner in which to run up a fine hem, there's a sewing school there, too. For that matter everything you'll need to have around is there . . . Vogue, Hollywood, and McCall patterns and loads of little notion-like items that make sewing easier.

* * *

New Portfolio Zipper Handbags

Do you envy the ease with which your husband gets into his new brief case? We mean the new one with the zipper fastener that shoots all the way around and down the sides? Then perhaps you'd like to own one of Slattery's new Slim-Jim portfolio zipper handbags. Because they're practically on the same idea, and just one b-zz-t of the zipper, and the bag is as wide open as little Ella's yawn at its most embarrassing moments. It divides itself into two parts, with a change purse and a comb. $3. And if you'd like a smaller one you may have it for $2.

* * *

P S. Did you know that you can buy Weber Duck Inn products at Jordan Marsh's. Up on the third floor in the annex. Duck a la King, Duck soup, Duck supreme, and so forth. And then again did you know that Radlo's dress shop is now located at 236 Clarendon Street . . . which is right near Newbury and Commonwealth Avenue.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

One Woman Guest Bid to 'Fiji' Meet

The Boston graduate chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, international collegiate fraternity, announced today that a special meeting of its nearly 1,000 local members will be held in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Statler on March 22 at 8 p. m. Charles W. Butler, former Brown University baseball and hockey star, will preside.

Only women guest will be Jacqueline Cochran, holder of world and national aviation records and 1938 Bendix race winner. Miss Cochran, recently in Boston, accepted the "Fiji Sweetheart" conferred upon her by Mr. Butler as chairman of the committee for the event together with Edward R. Place, President of the Brown Club of Boston, also of the committee.

Among prominent "Fijis" invited are Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Presidential candidate, from Kansas chapter; and Thomas Yawkey, owner of Boston Red Sox, from Yale chapter. An elaborate program of talks, movies, entertainment and refreshments is being planned. Officers will be elected for the coming year.

Immigrant Board Elimination Asked

Abolishment of the Massachusetts Immigration and Americanization Division of the State Department of Education on the ground it no longer serves a useful purpose and that it is "an added burden upon the already heavily taxed citizens of our Commonwealth" was asked in a letter sent to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today by John Sanjean, President of the Armenian Club of Boston.

Mr. Sanjean stated the Division was established in 1917 at a time when more than 1,000,000 immigrants were coming to the United States each year. It gave valuable service in assisting immigrants arriving in Massachusetts—helping them to fill out forms, giving them information, and aiding them generally.

"The quota law operating for the past 18 years," he wrote, "restricts admission of immigrants of all nations into the United States to 153,774 annually, and the United States Department of Labor for several years has reported that about half of that number are actually admitted annually. Also that an equal number, if not more, leave the United States annually on account of the labor situation. Where is the justification for continued existence of this Division under these circumstances?"

Federal Jury Indicts For Non-Filing of Tax

Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, was today indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for failure to file an income tax return in 1935 on a income reported at $34,901.81. The report was made to Judge Elisha Brewster of the Federal District Court.

According to tax laws, income tax reports must be filed by anyone receiving a gross income of $5,000 or more, regardless of his net income. Violation of this law calls for a maximum penalty of $10,000, or one year in jail, or both.

Flag-Salute Law Exemption Opposed

The Legislative Committee on Education today gave an adverse report on a bill which would exempt children having religious scruples from saluting the National Flag.

This law, passed in 1935 at the same time as the Teacher's Oath Law, provides for the salute of the flag in classrooms. Several children whose parents are members of the cult known as Jehovah's Witnesses refused to give the salute and were banned from school attendance as a consequence.

Police Civil Service Debated; Coercion Charge by Sternberg

State Police, it is alleged, were prevented by official coercion from expressing their true desire for civil service when they were ballotted on the matter in 1936. This was one of the charges made this morning before the Civil Service Committee as four bills were introduced which would place the troopers under the Civil Service Commission.

The accusation of coercion was made by Dr. Joseph E. Sternberg, who described himself as an interested citizen. He reminded the Committee that a former Commissioner of Public Safety had said: "As long as I am Commissioner, you will never get civil service." The Commissioner in 1936 was Paul G. Kirk, now a judge.

"A ballot was circulated among the troopers at the time and in view of the present setup, they didn't dare sign 'Yes.' If they had, they wouldn't have been re-enlisted," Dr. Sternberg declared.

Dr. Sternberg reminded the Committee that a State trooper is required to re-enlist every two years. He called the system "unfair" and argued that it offered the men "no security." In reference to the contention that younger men are needed on the State Police force because of motorcycle duty, he quoted a Department of Public Safety report that troopers had covered 2,249,317 miles in cruising cars last year as compared with only 788,000 miles on motorcycles.

The second bill was introduced by Clarence W. Rowley of Boston who urged that the State Police should have the same protection as other police officers.

Two other similar measures were introduced by Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence and Francis P. O'Neill, a Boston newspaper reporter. Mr. O'Neill said that he had talked with many State troopers and had found invariably in favor of civil service.

Official opposition to the proposals was provided by Timothy C. Murphy, secretary to Eugene M. McSweeney, Commissioner of Public Safety.

Scout Land's Boys Like Country Life

A new record for the number of boys visiting Scout Land, the thousand acres of woodland in Westwood and Dover, was set during the school vacation last week, James Daly, co-ordinator, announced today. A total of 1,618 overnight stays was recorded and on Washington's Birthday there were 1,523 boys in the cabins and the woods. This was a larger number than had been recorded previously.

Scout Land is neither named for, nor controlled by, the Boy Scout organization, but is intended to be a place where all "good Scouts" can learn to live "on their own," Mr. Daly explained. Thirty different organizations, some of them Boy Scout troops, have built cabins on the reservation and there are seven others for rent. There is a Trading Post where in summer, campers in small groups can rent tents, cots and other equipment and buy food for cooking on their camp fires. A Ranger — a former Canadian "Mounty"—travels through the reservation, ready to give help or advice wherever it is needed.

There are no rules and regulations, except common sense precautions for the safety of the boys and the reservation. All boys going to Scout Land are sponsored by school, church or other groups or by individual men who vouch for their dependability. These sponsors are in contact with Mr. Daly, the co-ordinator.

Illegal Payment Charges Heard In Waterbury Case

WATERBURY, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Description of payments the State charges were made illegally to one of the principal city officials now on trial in the Waterbury municipal fraud case was placed in evidence today when testimony was heard on sums of money paid to Corporation Counsel Charles S. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor, who is one of the 23 men, including Mayor Frank Hayes, currently on trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud the city of more than $1,000,000, was charged in the warrant against him with neglecting his duties and "surrendering" to the Mayor the privilege of employing special counsel.

He is accused of getting "at least $7,979.25 in excess of his salary" in violation of law and also of having a petty cash account through which "thousands of dollars of the city's money" was expended.

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Bee Mound Staff Looks Equal to League Requirements—Great Two-Mile in Promise

Stengel Is Well Fortified With Regards to Pitchers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 1—Now that the full squad of Bee batterymen are here, Manager Casey Stengel can start mounding a pitching staff that should be one of the best in the National League. Although several infielders and outfielders are already rooming at the Manatee River Hotel, "Old Case" is practically ignoring them at the moment and giving his uninterrupted attention to the hurlers.

The club roster lists 13 pitchers and Stengel's job is to eliminate at least three. It is not difficult to underline five or six of the regulars, but from that point on the problem calls for considerable "exerting" on the part of the hustling Casey and his chief assistants, Mike and George Kelly.

Jim Turner, who in 1937 compiled the lowest earned run average in the National League, as a freshman; who last season won 14 and lost 19 for the fifth-place Bees, is certain to be one of Stengel's starting corps. So is Lou Fette, who in his two campaigns with Boston has captured 31 victories.

Right up with them is Danny MacFayden, the Deacon himself, who apparently gets better with each spring training season. He has had an early conditioning start again this spring and is far ahead of a majority of his team mates. Dan pitched 18 complete games last year, winning 14. Several of his nine setbacks came because of weak support from his mates.

Shoffner Inactive

Next in line is Milt Shoffner, the big left hander, winner of eight games in 1938 despite the fact he was on the sidelines from June 18 to August 7. Milt worked hard at Bradenton last spring and probably was in the best shape of his career, but inactivity in the middle of the pennant race ruined his chances of winning close to 20 games. He was not in shape during the closing weeks.

With MacFayden, Turner, Fette and Shoffner going at the opposition in order, the Bees will be right up there in the thick of the first-division battle. They would have been last year if Shoffner and MacFayden had not been out. The latter did not pitch from June 15 to July 17. After winning the opening game, Fette dropped eight in a row before he recovered the combination. Then he won eight straight. Turner's record was marred by weak offensive support.

In back of this so-called "Big Four," Stengel has the following: Dick Errickson, whose relief hurling was one of the highlights of '38; Joe Sullivan, the former Detroiter who won 18 and dropped 10 for Toronto in the International League; John Lanning, a holdover who won eight and lost seven; Fred Frankhouse, the veteran right-hander secured from Brooklyn in a straight deal for Joe Stripp; and John Pezzullo, Al Moran, Tom Earley, Art Doll and Al Hazel.

Pezzullo has Chance

Of the latter group, Pezzullo probably has the best chance to stay. He won 26 games with the Savannah club, and although the South Atlantic League is slow, 26 victories are a generous portion for any hurler. Doll took 17 at Hartford and has a real chance also. Moran is another Hartford graduate. Hazel moved in from Evansville, where is won 15.

Now that the player limit from May 31 on has been raised to 25, two up on the former number, Stengel can carry either 10 or 11 hurlers, depending on developments here at the Fair Grounds. With 10 pitchers on the roster, he could carry three catchers, six infielders and a similar number of outfielders. He may, however, cut one fielder and add another hurler to the group.

* * *

Earley, the Roxbury boy, needs more schooling in the minors. But Stengel likes him and thinks that by 1940 he will be ready to take his place on the regular Bee staff.

* * *

Hazel, a left-hander, attended Indiana University for a year, but gave up studying in 1935 to join the Terre Haute club. At Evansville last year he put together eight straight at one stage of the season.

* * *

Pezzullo, another lefty, had a trial with the Phillies in 1935, but at that time had trouble locating the plate. In winning 26 for Savannah he topped the Sally League in games won, most innings pitched, and most strikeouts, He fanned 208, getting 17 in one afternoon against Spartansburg.

* * *

Sullivan was the International League's top winner in '38 with his 18. Another left-hander, Joe hails from far-off Washington. In 1934 he won 25 for the sixth-place Hollywood club in the Pacific Coast League.

* * *

The Bees expect Errickson to sparkle this year. Despite a jerky motion, Dick and his sinker are a real menace to National League hitters. He reported in fine shape this spring, having kept active on the farm all winter.

Diefendorf Re-elected

ST. MARGARET'S, Que., March 1 (CP)—Laurentian Cross-Country Ski Club announced last night re-election of President A. R. Diefendorf of New Haven, Conn.

"SIGNS OF SPRING"

When the ground begins to thaw and soften, look for a knot of boys "knuckling down" for young America's favorite outdoor pastime in early spring. Also look in the Monitor's newsy Sport Pages for local, national and world athletic doings. They are well-reported, clean, and accurate.

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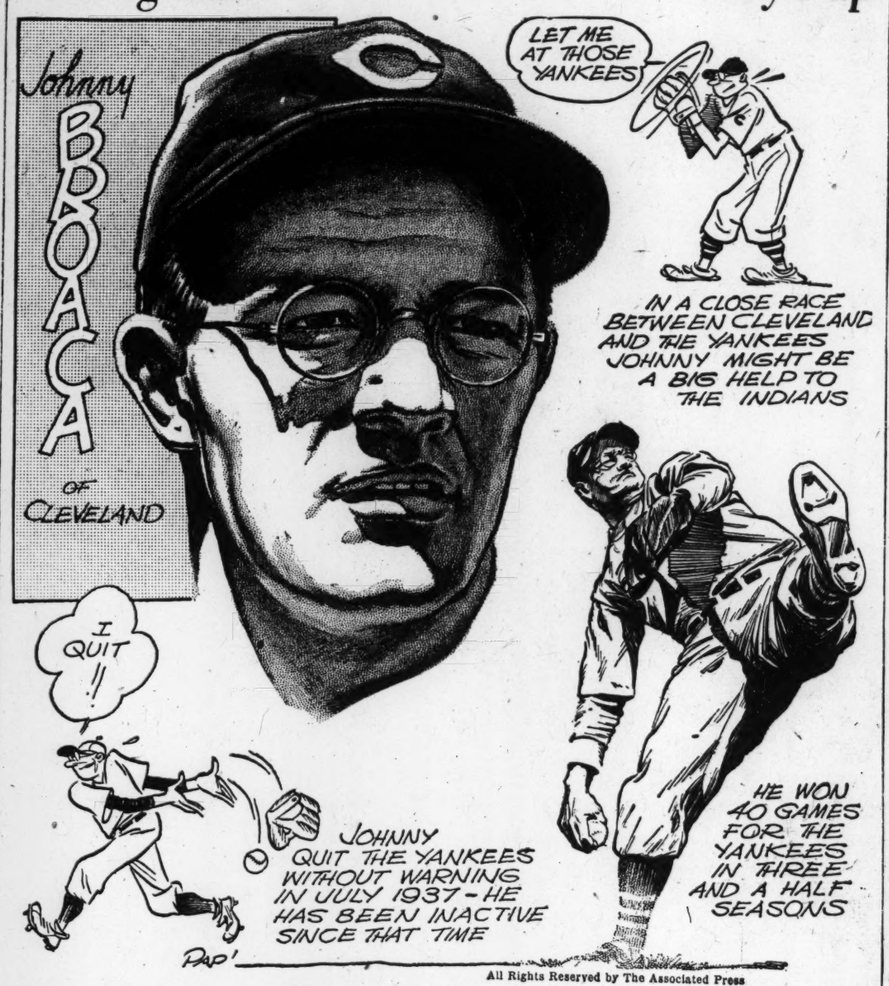
Coming Back —By Pap'


Johnny BROACA of CLEVELAND
I QUIT !!
JOHNNY QUIT THE YANKEES WITHOUT WARNING IN JULY 1937 - HE HAS BEEN INACTIVE SINCE THAT TIME
LET ME AT THOSE YANKEES
IN A CLOSE RACE BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND THE YANKEES JOHNNY MIGHT BE A BIG HELP TO THE INDIANS
HE WON 40 GAMES FOR THE YANKEES IN THREE AND A HALF SEASONS
PAP'

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Manager Oscar Vitt is pretty fair at handling temperamental ball players. So it is likely that Johnny Broaca, the former Yankee hurler, may prove a valuable addition to the Cleveland Indians' pitching staff.

Broaca has been on the retired list since he jumped the Yankee club in Cleveland in July, 1937, without warning. Johnny was having his own troubles that summer. He managed to win only one of the seven games he started. His sudden departure caused Manager Joe McCarthy to slap a $50 fine on him. When the former Yale star showed no inclination to return to the fold he was placed on the voluntarily-retired list.

Last spring Broaca went through the motions of conditioning himself in hopes that he might be transferred to one of the Boston teams near his home, Lawrence, Mass. The Yankees simply ignored his request. When the Indians showed an interest in the pitcher, the Yankees promptly sold him.

Broaca gave great promise when he joined the Yankees in 1934 after compiling a record of seven victories and a pair of defeats with Newark. His outstanding feat with Newark was to fan 16 opposing batters in one game.

Smoky Joe Wood developed Broaca into an outstanding college hurler at Yale and did such a complete job that Johnny was sought after by several major-league clubs.

Broaca never was popular with his teammates on the Yankee club. Moody and non-communicative, he stuck strictly to his knitting. In the three-and-a-half seasons he toiled in the Yankees' uniform he turned in 40 victories and was charged with 27 losses.

Johnny is 27 years old and should have several years of usefulness in the big show. He really can pitch when so minded. The fact that the Indians are likely to press the Yankees, now his natural enemies, may inspire him.

—Pap'

Tufts Court Team Closes Season for Tech Tonight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

M. I. T. closes its basketball season tonight at the Tech Hangar with the Tufts Jumbos as the opponent. In a preliminary game, the Engineer freshmen will wind up their season against the Tufts yearlings.

Both Tufts and Tech have reasons for wanting this game, as both are anxious to get back on the winning trail. For Tech, a win would mean the difference between just an even break for the season and better than an even break. For the Jumbos, a victory would put them at the .500 mark, and give them a chance to better their record in their last game with Worcester Tech at Worcester next Saturday.

Curiously enough, the records of both these teams closely parallel the other. Tech lost only one of its first six games. Tufts lost one of its first five. Altogether the former has won five out of nine, while the latter has won seven and lost eight.

Records About Even

As far as common opponents go, the teams appear about even, and the probable winner tonight is anbody's guess. The two rivals have beaten Harvard, Bates, and New Hampshire, and lost to Boston University and Brown. Tufts, however, holds a victory over Clark, while Tech lost to the Worcester outfit, And, of course, the Jumbos boast a win over the Rhode Island Rams, who have been beaten only twice in 18 games.

Tech will probably start sophomores Howie Samuels and Fred Herzog at the forward positions, with senior Paul Schneider at center. At guard will be Capt. Tom Creamer and Walter Farrell.

Schneider will be the only regular who will be playing his last game for the team across the Charles. The Rutherford, N. J., boy is the Engineers' leading scorer and one of the best players to compete for Tech in recent years. Paul was co-captain last year with Mike Herasmichuck, who was re-elected this year but dropped out to work in the physical education department.

Two seasons ago Tech had co-captains in Vernon Lippitt, Rhodes scholarship winner this year, and Oliver Kangas. And it is possible that co-captains may continue to be the vogue for next season. Prominent candidates are Capt. Creamer, who will be back, and two other juniors, Walter Farrell and Dick Wilson.

Regular Line-up

Tufts will start its regular line-up, minus of course Phil Varney, who found eight subjects too much to carry along with his basketball efforts and is now ineligible. Fred Jenkins will start with Capt. Jimmy Weldon in the forecourt, and Charlie Tibbs at center. In the rearcourt will be Phil Gomez and Henry Pecheux.

Coach Arthur Cochran bemoans the loss of Varney, who played his last game in the upset with Rhode Island. Phil, with his height, was good on rebounds. Jenkins and Weldon are still bothered with injured ankles.

If Tech stops Tibbs tonight, the Engineers may come out on top, for as Charlie goes so go the Jumbos. He scored 37 points against the Rams, but in the subsequent losses to Brown and Mass. State he scored only 23 points for both games.

H-Y Oarsmen Will Row Downstream

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Representatives of the Yale and Harvard Athletic Associations, the New Haven and the Central Vermont railroad companies decided yesterday that the annual Yale-Harvard four-mile varsity crew race slated for New London, June 23, will be rowed downstream for the first time in recent years.

The morning races between the junior varsity and freshmen crews will be upstream.

Arrangements also were completed for the two races to be held on the Housatonic River May 6 and 13.

A suggestion that the Yale-Harvard junior varsity race at New London be extended to three miles, instead of the usual two, was left up to the Athletic Association officials.

Wildcats to Meet Three Local Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 1—Northeastern and Rutgers appear for the first time on a University of New Hampshire varsity football schedule next fall, according to the 1939 slate released through the office of the director of athletics.

An eight-game schedule also sees the return of Harvard, climaxing a season which opens in Durham with Colby, Sept. 30. Other teams listed are old rivals, having appeared in competition with the Wildcat forces for many years. The schedule:

Sept. 30—Colby. Oct. 7—Northeastern; 14—Maine at Orono; 21—Springfield at Springfield; 28—Vermont.
Nov. 4—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 11—Tufts; 18—Harvard at Boston.

Clevelanders Sign

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' hold-out family lost two of its members as First Baseman Hal Trosky and Outfielder Bruce Campbell put their names on the dotted line and re-entered the tribal fold.

Battle Jumbos Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Paul Schneider, left, and Walter Farrell, right, will be playing their last game of the season against Tufts at the Tech Hangar tonight. Paul, a senior, is entering his last college game, while Walter has one more year to go.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 28

National League

Toronto 1, New York Americans 1, tie.
Boston 6, Montreal 2.

International-American League

Cleveland 3, Springfield 1.
Syracuse 3, Hershey 2.

American Association

Kansas City, 3, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 6, Wichita 5.
St. Louis 7, Tulsa 6.

Manhattan Captain

NEW YORK—Thomas J. Quigley of New York City has been elected captain of the Manhattan varsity crew. Last year he rowed No. 2 in the first eight.

College Hockey

St. Nicks (N. Y.) 7, Princeton 6.

College Fencing

Yale Jayvees 14, Amherst 13.

Around The Hub

Dozen Harvard Men

Harvard is sending an even dozen competitors to the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet in New York Saturday night and has entered them in six events. Headlining the team is the varsity two-mile relay quarter of Joe Bradley, Al Hanlon, Roswell Brayton, and Jim Lightbody, which is capable of better than a 7m. 50s. performance. With Lightbody's assistance, the team has a good chance of beating N. Y. U., Fordham, and Manhattan. A first or second would give the boys their letters.

As for the other events, George Downing, Nathaniel Heard, and Howard Mendel will compete in the shot-put, Arnold Gale and Bill Shallow in the 35-weight throw, Bob Haydock in the high jump, Bob Gammons and Fred Ulen in the 60-yard dash, and Don Donahue in the hurdles.

* * *

Northeastern finished up its varsity hockey season at the Arena last night with a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League victory over New Hampshire, 5-4. The win lifted the Huskies from fifth place to fourth in the final standing behind Boston University, Bowdoin, and Boston College. Curt Ganong and Capt. Johnny Byrne wrote fitting climaxes to their careers by a goal and two assists, and two goals respectively. Capt. Ray Patten of the visitors ended his college hockey with three goals.

* * *

Columbia's basketball Lions are host to Harvard tonight in the Morningside Heights gymnasium as they make a last bid to win second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race. Although the Lions are favored, the Crimson will attempt to halt its losing streak, which has extended through its last five league games. Harvard will start Charlie Lutz and Sam White at the forwards, Homer Peabody at center, and Capt. Ulysses Lupien and Fred Heckel at guards.

* * *

Princeton came close to beating the St. Nicholas Hockey Club last night. Going into the overtime session, both clubs were tied 5-5. The Tigers scored first, but the St. Nick's scored twice. The victory gave the New Yorkers two wins as against one defeat in their season series with Princeton.

* * *

Unseeded Norma Kendall of West Newton entered the semifinal round of the first annual State Class C women's squash championship at the University Club yesterday afternoon when she defeated Mrs. Seth T. Robinson of Boston 3-1. Other quarter-final matches will be played today.

* * *

Freddie Maguire, Holy Cross graduate now baseball coach at Boston College, greeted 20 varsity battery candidates yesterday and told them of his plans for the coming season. Outdoor work will begin as soon as the weather permits.

* * *

The Boston College hockey sextet plays its last game of the 1938-39 season tonight when it meets the Junior Olympics at the Boston Garden. In a second game the B. C. freshmen will play the Bay State All Stars.

* * *

The Crimson varsity swimmers are due to go into a tie for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League along with Yale and Princeton following their meet with Dartmouth at Cambridge tonight. The real meet of the week will be Harvard's visit to Princeton Saturday. G. C.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Japanese proposal to set back 1940 Olympic Games to late September aroused vigorous opposition from United States, England and France.

Three Years Ago

Western Conference Faculty Committee ruled Wisconsin had violated rules in ousting Athletic Director Walter Meanwell and Football Coach Clarence Spears.

Five Years Ago

Francis A. Schmidt, former Texas Christian U. Football Coach, signed contract to coach Ohio State, succeeding Sam Willaman.

Italy Would Erect Elaborate Setting

ROME (AP)—Italy, striving to obtain the 1944 Olympic Games for Rome, is prepared to erect an elaborate setting for the occasion. The Italian Olympic Committee, meeting Feb. 24 under Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, approved plans for a great new stadium which will be erected near the present Mussolini Forum. Application for the games will be made at the June meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

Hockey Award

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Dalton (Nakina) Smith 24-year-old left wing for the Minneapolis Millers, is the winner of the Dr. D. M. Nigro award as the most valuable player in the American Hockey Association.

Smith, whose home is in Cochrane, Ontario, has held second place in the individual scoring race since the middle of the season and has spent only 10 minutes in the penalty box. He came to the Millers from the New York Americans in 1937.

Skiing in June

MOUNT HOOD, Ore.—Oregon not only boasts of having America's longest skiing season, but proves it by holding an annual tournament in November and the international Golden Rose downhill race in late June.

Cunningham-Lash Two-Mile Tops College Attractions

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham and Don Lash are getting ready to pace off two miles Saturday night, an admission that no one is good enough to give Cunningham a licking at the mile and the spectators must be lured by the promise of a duel between the greatest miler and two-miler of the day.

The race is scheduled as an added attraction to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet in Madison Square Garden, ordinarily a meet of considerable prominence. It's a safe say only the collegians themselves will give a hoot about it Saturday night. What the track addicts will be watching is that two mile.

The race is the first of two that will thrust the Kansan out of his favorite racket to distances in which his opponents have at least a sporting chance. A week later he will run 1,000 yards against John Borican, the husky Negro, at the K. of C. Games and then go after his seventh Columbian mile later in the night.

Favoring Cunningham

Most observers believe the great Kansan will run Don and John into the splinters. The quarter, the half, the mile, two miles are all the same to the Peabody body builder.

He is the most intelligent trackman and extremely determined. In this he differs from Lash who frequently runs a poorly paced race and is prone to be overly kind to Tommy Deckard, his fellow Hoosier. Deckard will be in the two miles Saturday night but if Lash starts any Alphonse and Gaston act with him he will need a bicycle to catch Cunningham.

Word has been passed about that Cunningham, without running two-miles this year, is the favorite, and was pretty sore about it when interviewed.

"The thing is foolish," said Glenn with a snort. "Two miles is way over my distance. I might have a chance if I had had some time to train for it but I can't beat the best man at the distance without any work. No, I haven't any plans. I'll just try to keep up with the leader that's all."

After Borican

The 1,000 is a horse of a different wagon. Borican licked Glenn at this distance earlier in the season, and Cunningham hates to be licked. The 1,000 is one of his best distances. He holds the world record of 2:10.1 at it. He thinks he can beat the Negro.

"I'll be pushing in that one," said Glenn. "That's one of my favorite distances. Naturally I'd like to even things up with Borican. But don't forget he's a fine runner."

Glenn is very annoyed with people who ask for records. He has a chip on his shoulder whenever you mention them.

"Records, records, that's all I hear," he grumbled. "We go out there and give the fans a swell race and you fellows say it wasn't any good because no records were broken. We'll give you a race Saturday night and if any record is broken it'll be because the race was close all the way. What more can you ask?"

Canadians vs. West Point In Traditional Contest

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Again Army rooters are hopeful that the Cadet hockey team, which journeys to Kingston, Ontario, this week end for its annual climax match with the Royal Military College, will break "tradition," and end the long string of Canadian victories in this colorful international series. Although Army's skaters have never been able to better than tie the Canadian military students, the Cadets are always optimistic, and are approaching the sixteenth game of the series with a confidence that apparently belittles the season's records.

There is ground for this feeling as the game has inevitably produced Army's best hockey; and none of the famous international matches have ever been anything but close games. However, it must be admitted that Army has won but four of its eight matches this winter, while R. M. C. is leading its league, and doing right well.

The match again brings to the attention of the public a unique rivalry, which does not seem to be paralleled in any other sport. The annual demonstration of sportsmanship and international good feeling that the game produces is far from the ordinary scene between two ancient sports rivals. Commencing with the arrival of the visiting team, each annual visit is replete with traditions that are exceptional to say the least.

When the Grey-Clad Cadets arrive at Kingston, Canada, they will be met by all of the scarlet-coated members of the Canadian team. They will immediately pair off goalie with goalie, center with center, right wing with right wing to become inseparable for the remainder of the visit. Each host takes his guest to his own room and provides him with sleeping quarters. They will go to meals together, march in ranks together, and custom decrees that they even go to classes together.

At the game, there will be no West Point rooters, but half of R. M. C. will see that an Army cheering section is organized, and it is a matter of pride, that the home cheering section shall not be allowed to outcheer and outsing the "Army" side. This has been going on for years.

This hockey classic has another feature connected with it, that brings out the fine feeling and sportsmanship evident throughout its course. A trophy, put up, in 1923, by the Royal Military College, to remain in the possession of the annual winner of the match, has been in the possession of the losers since its donation. Although R. M. C. has won every match since, except for one spectacular tie-game, the cup has remained at West Point at the insistence of its donors.

Baseball Getting Faster And Better, Says Wagner

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Honus Wagner, instead of settling down to collect social security checks, is getting ready for his twenty-seventh spring training trip.

The stocky, veteran Pirate coach, who played in more big league games than any other player, believes the game—"like the automobile and airplane"—is getting faster and better.

"There's better teamwork nowadays," he says. "Everybody knows what to do and just when to do it.

Game Is Faster

"The game is a lot faster, a lot tougher and it's harder on pitchers. They're handicapped badly because they can't pitch the shine ball, the spit ball or the emery ball.

"They have to pitch control now, every pitch must have everything a hurler can give it."

Wagner, rated by some experts as the "greatest" of all time, played in 2,785 games for Pittsburgh and Louisville in the 63-year-old National League. For 29 years he has been a player and coach.

He held down every position except catcher; pounded out the most hits of any player, 3,430, and posted the remarkable all-time batting average of .329.

He scored the most runs, 1,740; batted .300 or better for 17 years; led the National League in hitting for eight consecutive seasons, and stole six bases in the World Series of 1909 against Detroit, equaling the all-time mark. He had 4,320 putouts, 5,664 assists and 612 errors for an average of .943.

Started in 1897

Honus started with the National League, July 19, 1897, and played his last game on Sept. 17, 1917. For eight years he has been coaching the Pirates. Twice as a player he missed the spring training jaunts.

Cagily he dodged queries about the Pirates' chances this season and would not venture an opinion on the "greatest player" now, but he thinks the players are just as good today "as they use to be, except the boys are a little too friendly."

Several years ago Wagner picked his all-time National League team, modestly overlooking himself, and now he says he will stick by it. The team included:

Fred Clarke, Pirates, left field; Clarence Beaumont, Pirates, center field; Willie Keeler, Brooklyn, right field; Bill Terry, Giants, first base; Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia, second base; Joe Tinker, Cubs, shortstop; Pie Traynor, Pirates, third base; Johnny Kling, Cubs, and Roger Bresnahan, Giants, catchers; Christy Mathewson, Giants, Grover Alexander, Phils, and Cy Young, Cleveland (once a member of the senior circuit), pitchers.

Huskies Depend on Three Stars

Northeastern will have three representatives who have real chances of getting into the points in the I. C. A. A. A. A. competition in New York on Saturday. Heading the list is Capt. Danny Miles of Norwood, who was fourth in the high jump last year at 6ft. 2in. In the Bates dual meet at Lewiston he did 6ft. 5in. While Danny probably will not seriously threaten the reign of Art Byrnes of Manhattan, he should finish well within the points.

Second Husky star is Joe Gallant, former State interscholastic 1,000-yard champion at Newton High, who will run the mile. Gallant has been out of competition for a week, but Coach Jerry Tatton thinks he should be a strong contender on Saturday.

As a freshman last year, Gallant won the N. E. A. A. A. U. outdoor mile crown, but illness kept him from seeking the indoor title last week. In the recent K. of C. meet at Providence, however, Joe ran away with the collegiate section of the 1,500-yard run and came within six seconds of the time made in the feature section of the event. He was half a lap ahead of the field, and could have done much better time with competition.

Third and last of the Husky competitors will be Frank Mascianica, State interscholastic 600-yard record holder from Everett High. Frank has not trained in the 600 this year, since he has concentrated on his duties as anchor of the mile-relay team. This week, however, he is having extensive distance work and should be ready for the trials. In recent meets Mascianica has been running the 300, and last week at Brown he returned a clocking of 32s. in that event.

The Huskies will leave Friday so that they will be in New York early Friday evening. This will be Miles' final appearance in the intercollegiates, but both Gallant and Mascianica will be back next year.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League (Final Standing)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	6	0	42	22	1.000
Bowdoin	5	1	31	11	.833
Boston College	5	2	45	27	.714
Northeastern	6	5	56	47	.545
New Hampshire	4	4	34	25	.500
Middlebury	1	3	6	27	.250
Colby	2	6	22	44	.250
M. I. T.	1	9	27	60	.100

Result Feb. 28

Northeastern 5, New Hampshire 4.

Pacific Northwest Sidelines—U. S. Indoor Tennis—National League Hockey

Oregon and Washington In Championship Race

From Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—"It wouldn't be a typical Northern Division season if the championship was decided before the final series" commended Washington's basketball coach Clarence (Hec) Edmundson as he started building a blind and practicing duck calls in preparation for the Seattle invasion of the defending champion Oregon Webfoots.

Into the home stretch of another action-packed basketball season come these two title contenders—Oregon with their high-scoring Lauren (Laddie) Gale and Urgel (Slim) Wintermute leading an all-star aggregation; Washington with a "team" quintet riding the crest of a six game win streak. Out of this two-game series will come the Northern champion.

Entering the series with a one game lead, having won 12 and lost 2, the Webfoots need only one victory, while the Huskies must win both games to share the title. Yet Washington followers feel grateful that their team is that close to Oregon. After the Webfoots won their two home games from the Huskies, and Oregon State added a knot to the drooping Husky tail, the fans were ready to concede an Oregon championship (in fact, several applications for Coast Conference play-off tickets were received at Eugene in early February).

Surprised Fans

Then the Huskies surprised the fans with a six-game rally including a sweep of the difficult Washington State-Idaho road trip of four games in five days, while the pesky Oregon State Beavers upset Oregon—and the way was paved for the championship series.

Oregon is the favorite, not only to come through the Washington series unscathed, but also to win the Coast title and go far in the National championships. With the added experience of a nation-wide, preseason barnstorming trip, the Webfoots are now finding their peak, and their play typifies the confidence and smoothness of boys who have played together for three years. Yet they have one weakness in depending too much on the high-scoring Laddie Gale, who is below his 1938 form when he established a 20-game record of 249 points. In the two games Oregon lost, the scorebook recorded "Gale—5 points" against Washington State, and "Gale—3 points" against Oregon State. Gale holds the Conference scoring lead, however, with 61 points in 14 games. He needs 27 points in the Washington series to break the 16-game record of 187 points set by Oregon State's Wally Palmberg in 1936.

Huskies Threatening

In stopping Gale and maintaining their own team play, lies the Husky bid for victory. No Washington player can be relied on to lead the scoring, but the ability of one player to spark his team mates to victory when the rest of the team slumps, is the reason the Huskies are threatening the all-star Webfoots.

The recent road trip proved this. In the first Washington State game, with his forward partner Dick Voelker missing the hoop, Roy Williamson established a season high of 25 points. The next night both forwards had trouble scoring, so first line reserve forward Harry Lockhart stepped into the breach with a winning 10 counters. In the first game against Idaho Capt. George Ziegenfuss emerged from his guard position to shower 18 points through the basket. Dick Voelker tallied 11 to lead the scoring in the final game.

Wintermute Improved

In watching Gale, the Huskies must not neglect Slim Wintermute, the most-improved player in the Conference. The entire Oregon offense pivots around the 6ft. 8in. center, and Wintermute has finally come into his own in the scoring column, trailing Gale by 11 points in second place in the Conference.

Oregon State and Washington State have shown in late-season play that they are the teams to be reckoned with next year. The Beavers have the best defensive record in the Conference, and split their final series with both Washington and Oregon. At Pullman, the seniors have been on the sidelines most of the recent games while Coach Jack Friel builds for 1940.

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When you speak of college rowing in the Northwest it usually means Washington, but a group of persevering students and a physical education teacher are rapidly pushing Oregon State College to the fore as a water rival of the Huskies.

Faced with circumstances that would seem insurmountable to a group with less patience, initiative, and foresight, the Oregon State crew enthusiasts have progressed much since the forming of the Oregon State rowing club in 1927.

When Ed Stevens, former Harvard crew coach, came to Oregon as a P. E. instructor, the Beavers had no boathouse, only two old shells, and a big financial problem.

Today Stevens has a boathouse, coaching launch, shell barges, training barge, used racing shell, and more than 250 students competing yearly in a vast physical education program—but still has a big financial problem.

Men behind the crew at Oregon State are striving for recognition as a major sport so their hard-working sponsor can officially be a coach and draw a coaching salary. Major sport recognition would also make it easier for all to compete at the same time every day, instead of as physical education class schedules permit.

The Willamette River, one mile from the campus, is a splendid smooth-water training and racing course. An annual spring race with Washington, held alternately on Lake Washington and the Willamette River, is something of the not too far distant future, Coach Stevens believes. Negotiations are under way this year for races with California, Washington, U. C. L. A., Sacramento Junior College, and University of British Columbia.

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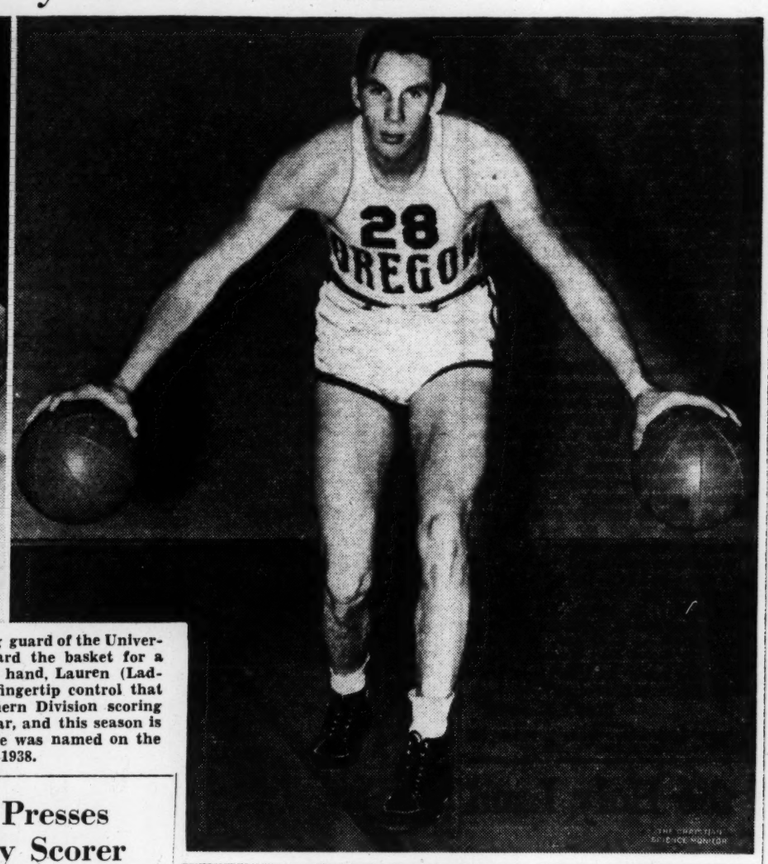
Washington State football coach Orrin (Babe) Hollingbery is losing no time in attempting to remedy his gridiron troubles of 1938 by planning to set the pace for Northwest spring football. More than 50 ambitious Cougars are expected out on Feb. 27, the opening day. Due to the Conference ruling adopted a few months ago limiting spring training to 30 sessions, the Cougar coach intends having five workouts a week for the first four weeks, with a short layoff followed by the final 10 sessions.

Sideline Banter . . . A nomination for all-Northern Court Division team is: Gale and Williamson, forwards; Wintermute, center; and Ziegenfuss and Washington State's Al Hooper, guards. A powerful second team might include Dick Veolker (Wash.) and Elmer Kolberg (O. S. C.), forwards; Brendon Barrett (Idaho), center; Wally Johansen (Ore.) and Steve Belko (Idaho), guards . . . Oregon State's fencing team showed they are ready to end the 10-year reign of Washington, by defeating the Husky foil men 5-4 in a meet at Corvallis . . . An idea of the pace and speed resulting when two driving quintets like Oregon and Washington meet can be gained from the records of the first game between the schools. Coming out for the second half, Washington led 27-24. After four minutes of play the Huskies took time out, trailing 37-35, a total of 21 points scored and an average of more than five points a minute . . . Unusual was the incident occurring in the final Oregon-Oregon State contest. With three personal fouls each against Laddie Gale and Elmer Kolberg, the two collided when going for the ball and the referee called a double foul which sent them both out of the game . . . Little Bobby Anet, Oregon's spark-plug guard, is one of the smallest men in the Conference at 5ft. 8 in., yet he is nearing the "bad-man" title with 39 personal fouls called in 14 games.

Bob Cahn

Husky and Webfoot Stars



Left: George Ziegenfuss, captain and high scoring guard of the University of Washington basketball team, reaches toward the basket for a lay-in shot. Right: With a basketball held in each hand, Lauren (Laddie) Gale of the University of Oregon shows the fingertip control that helps him in his scoring ability. Gale set a Northern Division scoring record of 249 points for a 20-game schedule last year, and this season is out to break the 16-game record of 187 points. Gale was named on the all-Northern Division and all-Conference teams in 1938.

Wayne Sabin and Tidball In National Semifinals

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., the favorite, and Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, a novice on board courts, moved into adjoining brackets in the semifinal round of the men's National Indoor Singles Tennis Championship yesterday.

Sabin, as befits the No. 1 seeded entry, won in straight sets, 6—4, 9—7, 6—4, over Gus Ganzenmuller of New York. Tidball, on the other hand, had to battle for five sets and the better part of three hours to eliminate Sidney Wood, No. 3 in the seeded list, 2—6, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

Won Easy Way

The Sabin-Ganzenmuller match at all times looked like one the Westerner could take when he pleased. As it happened, it pleased him to take it the easy way. In each set he let games follow service until the former Columbia basketball star's errors provided him with an opening. Each time Sabin broke Ganzenmuller's service, and then held his own to win the set.

Wood, maintaining his reputation for being utterly unpredictable, was rattling off winners and making unbelievable "gets" all through the first two sets. By then, though, Tidball had warmed to his work, was putting over his blistering first service in fine style and was moving up to the net, thus keeping Wood near the baseline, where he wasn't so dangerous.

Three Rallies

The blond New Yorker staged three brilliant rallies, but never could carry on long enough to pull the match out of the fire. He pulled up to a 4-3 lead in the third set after trailing at 1—3; led at 5—4 in the fourth after dropping the first four games, and squared the last at 5—all after being behind at 2—5.

Wood's defeat left only two seeded players still in the running, Sabin and Frank Bowden No. 4. The veteran New Yorker, runnerup for this title the last two years, will meet Morris Adelsberg of Brooklyn while John Shostrom of Chicago plays Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., of New York.

Doubles

Shostrom and Sabin, second in the draw, were the first team to reach the doubles semifinals with a 7—5, 6—2 victory over George Preston and James Polstein, New York.

The first round of women's doubles saw the elimination of the second seeded team, Pauline Betz and Mildred Stevens of San Diego, Calif., who lost, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3 to Jean Wright of Bridgewater, N. Y., and Josephine Sanfilippo, Brooklyn schoolgirl.

Miss Betz, however, was successful in her quest for the remaining quarter-final berth in singles. The San Diego miss scored at 6—4, 1—6, 7—5, over Edna Steinbach of Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Hutchinson Proves Modest Regarding League Chances

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Young Frederick Charles Hutchinson may be able to pitch like Dizzy Dean or Van Mungo, but from the way he's starting out with the Detroit Tigers he'll never be able hold a light to them in throwing verbal balls and strikes.

For the highest priced rookie of the year, Hutchinson was unusually quiet about his own prowess as he worked out with his new teammates.

The 200-pound, 6ft. 1½in. youngster, not yet 20, must have been considered pretty good by the Tigers bosses who gave $50,000 and several players for him, but he wouldn't even predict he would be a regular.

"Silly to Predict"

"It would be silly for me to say what I'm going to do with the Tigers this year when they may farm me out for more experience," said the husky, curly haired freshman. "Remember I've been in organized baseball only one year—with Seattle in 1938."

It was because of his sensational record with Seattle in the Pacific Coast League that Hutchinson became one of the most-sought-after minor leaguers of several years. He won 25 games and lost seven for a second-place team and batted .328. He throws right-handed and bats left-handed.

Asked if he would classify himself as a fast-ball pitcher, Freddie replied:

"Well, some people say I haven't got much speed and others say I haven't got much curve. So I guess the best way to describe my pitching is just to say that I throw a little bit of everything."

Started as Catcher

Hutchinson started his baseball career as catcher for his Seattle High School team and his only other experience before Seattle signed him was with the Yakima semi-pro outfit.

Often compared to Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians, Hutchinson said he "saw something in the papers" about advice Feller issued in his direction recently.

"I guess it was pretty good, too," he commented.

Feller advised Hutchinson not to tire himself out throwing the ball around when he was pitching and not to worry too much when he got men on base.

Not that there was any doubt about the point, but Denny Carroll, veteran Tiger trainer after an examination of Fred's strong right wing, described it as "a dandy arm—good and loose."

New Sports Library

With a view to furnishing those persons who are interested in America's popular sports with a library that will be authoritative A. S. Barnes and Company of New York City, are publishing a series of books which will be most welcomed by the sporting fraternity.

Leading coaches and players have been selected by the publishers to write on the different sports and the information which they furnish is based on actual experience. The books are profusely illustrated by photographs and drawings and give complete details regarding fundamentals, technique, coaching and playing hints.

Such games as football, baseball, basketball, track and field, handball, archery and badminton have already been published and further volumes which will include golf, swimming, tennis, skiing, skating, fencing, etc., will be added later.

The series is known as the Barnes Dollar Sports Library. Each volume is complete in itself and sells at the popular price of $1.

Rare Hat Trick

LONDON, March 1 (CP Cable)—Earl Nicholson, speedy left winger from Moose Jaw, Sask., pulled the rare hat trick, scoring three goals for Racers as the Harringay squad defeated Wembley Monarchs 4-2 in a National Hockey League fixture. Jack Atchison of Winnipeg got the fourth.

Monarch scorers were Harvey Fraser of Yorkton, Sask., and Edgar Murphy of Ottawa. The victory brought Racers up to within two points of the leading Harringay Greyhounds.

Deacon Presses Philly Scorer For Top Place

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Don Deacon, stocky Pittsburgh center, was hotter than hot today and for the first time since the season opened Kilby McDonald, Philadelphia ace, had a serious challenge for the International-American Hockey League scoring honors.

Deacon, who tallied four points two weeks ago, followed it up with an eight-point spree during the past seven days to record a total of 49 points, one less than McDonald, who went through one of his rare scoreless weeks.

But, while Deacon was stealing the picture due to his nearness to McDonald, much attention was focused on Murray Armstrong, Syracuse whirlwind, who scored 9 points, bringing him from 13th place to a tie for fifth and 6 points out of the top rung.

Doran of Syracuse and Orlando of Springfield kept pace with each other in the race for the dubious honor of having spent the most time in the penalty box. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
McDonald, Philadelphia	16	34	50
Deacon, Pittsburgh	19	30	49
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	28	19	47
Krol, Philadelphia	19	27	46
Kirk, Philadelphia	14	30	44
Starr, Providence	14	30	44
Armstrong, Syracuse	19	25	44
Carse, Philadelphia	18	25	43
Bartholome, Cleveland	17	24	41
Locking, Syracuse	17	24	41
Duguid, Cleveland	17	24	41
Barton, Philadelphia	19	22	41
Gustafson, Philadelphia	18	22	40
Mackie, Syracuse	14	25	39
Kilrea, Hershey	13	26	39
Giroux, Providence	15	23	38
Roubell, Philadelphia	12	25	37

Cricket

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, March 1 (CP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday defeated Natal by nine wickets.

In the three-day contest the home players obtained 295 and 219, the Englishmen replying with 407 and 110 runs for one wicket.

William Edrich, young Middlesex professional whose poor form in the test play has been one of the surprises of the tour, was the star of the game. He made 150 in the M. C. C.'s first venture at the wickets and followed it up with 45 runs, not out, yesterday. In Natal's second innings Douglas Wright, Kent spin bowler, captured six wickets for 55 runs.

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ADELAIDE, March 1 (CP)—South Australia won the Sheffield Shield, Australia's premier cricket trophy, yesterday for the sixth time since inauguration of the competition in 1892. The South Australians finished the season with 21 points, one more than Victoria, to capture the championship held last season by New South Wales.

Queensland took third place with 13 points but New South Wales had its worst season in years obtaining only two points in the six matches played.

In the last match concluded, Victoria needed only first innings points against South Australia to win the championship but rain ruined the contest started last Friday and it neded in a draw, the teams failing to complete an innings each. At the close of play Saturday the home team had made 207 runs for seven wickets in reply to Victoria's 321. No play was possible Monday and yesterday.

Eddie Driggs Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 1 (CP Cable) — Eddie Driggs of the United States yesterday captured the Midocean Golf Championship by defeating his fellow American, P. L. Corson, 4 and 3.

Driggs went out in par 35 and was one under par on the last six holes. He consistently outdrove Corson and was three up at the end of the first nine holes. Governor Sir Reginald Hildyard presented the prizes after the match.

Budge Downs Vines Again

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Don Budge defeated Ellsworth Vines at the Auditorium Feb. 27 for the twentieth time in 34 matches on their professional tennis tour, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6. The victory clinched the series for Budge, with only five more matches scheduled.

Listless Game in New York As Bruins Beat Canadiens

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	30	10	2	124	58	62
Rangers	23	11	5	113	76	51
Americans	16	16	10	97	117	42
Toronto	16	18	8	96	92	40
Detroit	13	21	6	85	107	32
Canadiens	11	22	8	94	130	30
Chicago	11	22	7	76	105	29

Results Feb. 28

Boston 6, Canadiens 2.
Toronto 1, Americans 1, overtime.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York hockey fans grimaced under the delusion of a crucial game between their favored Americans and Toronto last night which turned out to be more of a preview play-off affair with the teams going overtime to a dull one-all tie. In Boston the local fans were treated to a display of smooth power by the Bruins, who swept over the Canadiens from Montreal by a score of 6 to 2.

Amerks and Leafs met in a contest that could have involved third place. Had the Leafs beaten the Dutton team they would have gone into a tie with the New Yorkers. As the game went last night, it was not even a good advertisement of what the hockey fan can expect when the two meet in the first round of the play-offs. Both teams were at full strength and although everything should have pointed to probable thriller, the New York hockey fan must have sensed a poor game, for less than 8,000 bothered to attend.

Score in Third

Neither team could score in the first two periods and the third session was 13 minutes along before Lorne Carr beat Broda on a play with Dave Schriner and Hooley Smith. In less than two minutes the Leafs had equalized, Gus Marker slipping the puck behind Earl Robertson with the help of Red Horner and Doc Romnes.

Red Dutton's strategy of holding the Leafs in check consisted of hounding Syl Apps, the Toronto center, at all times. Unable to make plays for Gordon Drillon and Bob Davidson, his wingmen, the Toronto attack lacked punch. What real scoring efforts the Leafs did make, Robertson took care of, expecting the one goal by Marker.

Canadiens came to Boston with the reputation of being definitely on the upgrade, but apart from the efforts of Toe Blake and Paul Haynes, the reputation failed to materialize. The Bruins, as usual, were slow getting under way. Dit Clapper beat Bourque at 11:56 of the first period, and it was not until eight minutes of the second session that the home sextet really began to go places.

Bruins Open Up

With the Frenchmen making rather weak offensive attempts to tie up the one-goal lead of the B's, the Bruins finally began to click. Pettinger, Crawford, and Hill slapped goals by Bourque in less than six minutes. With the game safely tucked away the Bruins played the third period in easy style. Schmidt and Cowley adding goals while Desse Smith and Toe Blake turned on the red light for Canadiens.

The defeat was costly to the Canadiens in that they had had an opportunity to tie Detroit for fifth place. As it turned out, they merely held their one-point advantage over the last-place Black Hawks because the Chicago team did not play.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Paul Kirchell's target which he devised to help the pitchers learn control, and Rookie Charley Keller from Newark are two main points of interest in the New York Yankees' camp. The target won't be tested until the flingers are ready to cut loose but Keller already has been performing with his big bat and it's reported he can hit a ball farther into left field than any Yankee since Babe Ruth.

♪ ♪ ♪

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Eager for action, the advance squad of the Philadelphia Athletics have arrived for spring training. Lamar Newsome, who joined the group at Opelika, Ala., with Lou Finney, said he was confident of regaining his shortstop post. He was hit on the head on the way north last spring and was out most all season.

♪ ♪ ♪

PASADENA, Calif.—The new rule which permits pitchers to start their delivery with only one foot on the slab doesn't seem to concern the Chicago White Sox hurlers. Even Bill Dietrich, voluntarily retired last year with a sore arm, didn't know much about the rule, designed to ease the strain on salary flippers, as he propelled a few real curves.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Although the Brooklyn squad has been pretty thoroughly overhauled since last season, Manager Leo Durocher still is looking for one more player. What he wants is someone like Pat Crawford, who was so valuable to the Cardinals five years ago. "He could play any position in the infield or outfield," Leo explained, "and what a pinch hitter."

♪ ♪ ♪

BRADENTON, Fla.—With one casualty already reported, Manager Stengel of the Boston Bees is bearing down on his pitchers and catchers. Freddy Frankhouse was hit on the knee by a batted ball during the first session but escaped with a bruise. Al Simmons, Casey's new outfielder, delivered several good wallops at bat.

♪ ♪ ♪

SARASOTA, Fla.—Concentrating on pitching, on which his pennant hopes hang, Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox started the first drill with 14 flingers on hand. Lefty Grove, whose arm went last year, and Denny Galehouse, newcomer from Cleveland, are the big question marks of the staff.

♪ ♪ ♪

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—It was second-baseman Carl Hubbell as the New York Giants chose up sides for a game, but it still was his throwing arm that counted. The famous southpaw had some hard throws to make and he didn't spare his arm a bit. He even helped complete a fast double play.

♪ ♪ ♪

TAMPA, Fla.—Two Cincinnati pitchers already have learned to take it easier. Johnny Vander Meer, 10 pounds lighter than a year ago, has slackened his pace, while Paul Derringer wailed: "I thought I was ready, but I found a lot of muscles that didn't get exercise from golf and fishing."

♪ ♪ ♪

AVALON, Calif.—Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs is finding it hard to keep Dizzy Dean from bearing down too much, warning him repeatedly against straining.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW BAUNFELS, Texas—Figuring the Phillies should be well rested after their long train ride, Doc Prothro, their new manager, figures on a quick start. "We'll start with running and bunting games and some fungo hitting and work up from there," Prothro said.

♪ ♪ ♪

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—In addition to the 11 pitchers and two catchers on hand to start the St. Louis Browns' training, Joe Glenn, the receiver obtained from the Yankees, is on his way. He is flying in from Dickson City, Pa.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW ORLEANS—Reaching their training camp, the Cleveland Indians had a noon workout on the schedule, with the photographers listed to do most of the work. Jeff Heath, slugging hold out, is expected to come here to confer with Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka.

♪ ♪ ♪

ORLANDO—According to rumor, Clark Griffith of the Senators is reopening negotiations for a trade with Detroit. He is after Rudy York or Birdie Tebbetts and offering Cecil Travis as bait. The Senators need right-handed hitting since disposing of Al Simmons and Zeke Bonura.

And Talking of . . . Marbles

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

And Now the Ladies?

TINSLEY GREEN (Sussex)—The ladies are at it again. Continuing their advance into realms of competition formerly considered the preserve of the mere male, they threaten now, so it appears, to put in a challenge for the 350-year-old championship of marbles, decided each Good Friday—meaning April 7, this year—here at the little Sussex village of Tinsley Green.

Here marbles is not just a pastime for schoolboys. It is a game with long traditions. One of which is that girls and women do not play it. Another is that Tinsley Green is the capital of the marbles world. It is recognized, of course, that people shoot a cunning "tolley" in the United States in Yorkshire, and in other remote places. But that is held to be quite a different thing from marbles in the cradle of the game, where the men of Sussex were at play when the Spanish Armada came sailing proudly across the sea to invade England.

Gallants

It was round about that time (1588), according to yet another Tinsley Green tradtion, that the marbles championship we are discussing came into existence through the rivalry of two young gallants (identities unknown), one resident in Surrey, the other in Sussex. To decide which was the superior all-round sportsman, they indulged in a sort of miniature Olympic Games. And, having exhausted all the more arduous athletic diversions, they decided to contest a match at the ancient and juvenile game of marbles. They did so. Thereafter, so legend tells, an annual "Marbles Day" became an Eastertide institution at Tinsley Green.

Through the reigns of 18 English sovereigns, the rules of marbles have stood practically unchanged. But this is more than you can say of the championship setting in the forecourt of the old "Greyhound" here, an inn standing on the very border of Surrey and Sussex county, a short distance from Crawley on the London-Brighton main road. Gone is the old inn itself, giving place to a smart modern building with a pillared facade, and just over the way from the "Greyhound" are Gatwick airpoft and the railway station. No longer is Tinsley Green "miles from anywhere," sleeping in silence under the shadow of its stately elms.

Crawley Busmen

Today a driving force in the marbles world is the keen-playing fraternity of busmen at the Crawley Garage. In particular Ted Mobsby, who organized the Tinsley Green championship last year, when the Crawley Busmen were defeated in the final by Copthorne Sharpshooters after a great battle. The competition is a team affair, but the highest scorer on each side goes forward into a match for a right to contest the challenge round of the individual championship with the reigning champion. At present this title is borne proudly by one Tom Wicks, a plasterer from Copthorne, who last Good Friday wrested it away from an old schoolmate, George Burberry, chimney sweep and landscape gardener of Tinsley Green.

On championship day, the approach to the "Greyhound" is dense with automobiles and hundreds of people jostle one another for a glimpse of the marbles "bed" in the middle of the lawn, the "center court" of the game, so to speak. The only person I ever encountered there who seemed inclined to take a poor view of the proceedings is a certain famous long-bearded local character, named Sam Spooner. He opines that the art of marbles-playing has fallen into a decline since he was at the top of his form about half a century ago. And the threatened challenge by women for the 1939 championship will heighten his conviction, methinks, that the game is no longer what it was.

Dallas Quintet Wins Hoop Title

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1 (AP)—Dallas, Texas, won the American Basketball Corporation Championship here last night by bowling over Trenton, N. J., 78 to 31.

The Trenton quintet, which fought its way to the finals with several impressive victories, went to pieces in its battle with the Texans and suffered the most lopsided defeat of the tournament.

Connor, six-and-a-half-foot Dallas center, scored 34 points, the highest individual score made in any one game.

In a game to decide the winner of third place, Louisville, Ky., won a smashing victory over Bismarck, N. D., 67-42.

Johnson Beats Medica

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Howie Johnson, captain of the Yale swimming team, easily defeated Jack Medica of the New York Athletic Club, world's record holder for the distance, in a 220-yard freestyle exhibition last night at Yale's seventh annual Water Carnival.

Johnson, whose time of 2m. 12s. was considerably over the 2m. 7.9s. record held by Medica, led the New Yorker all the way and finished about eight yards in front.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Tulsa 43, Washington (St. Louis) 28.
Rochester 47, Hobart 43.
Long Island U. 65, John Marshall 25.
George Washington 53, Baltimore 43.
Florida Southern 49, Rollins 41.
Davidson 53, Furman 27.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 50, Brooklyn C. 39.
Trinity 63, Wesleyan 37.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Organized Temperance Work in Switzerland

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

At the Sign: 'Free From Alcohol' A Reform Guided by Women

How Swiss Women Worked to Make Public Meeting Places More Wholesome for Their Men Folk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

A few days ago a letter reached me from Switzerland containing a request—almost a command. "When next you get in touch with that friend of yours in the United States," ran the letter, "will you please tell her something about how the women here are handling the drink question."

It is an interesting story, how the temperance movement came to be started in Switzerland. Anybody who visits the little country is struck by the completeness and success of the temperance organization there. And the question is often asked, how it is that the sign "Free from Alcohol" is seen so often in towns and villages, and how has it been accepted so naturally by the people.

Result of Persistent Effort

It did not, of course, come at once. Actually, it took more than half a century of determined effort to establish it. The organization demands of the women who handle it something more than mere business ability. Idealism and courage are needed, and a good deal of thought is given to the training of the workers, who are bound together in a form of sisterhood in order that they may work along well defined and uniform lines.

Perhaps the demand to tell you about Swiss women's work for temperance came because the woman who initiated it—Dr. Susanne Orelli—has recently passed on and in consequence her work has been much under review.

Fifty-five years ago, Susanne Orelli, then a young widow, sat listening one day to the famous Professor Forel talking about a campaign he had started for the restriction of alcoholic indulgence which, he deplored, was filling the prisons and hospitals, destroying home life, and wrecking morality.

Analyzed the Causes

Susanne Orelli knew only too well that his assertions were true. She also knew that to enroll herself as an abstainer would make no difference to the problem as a whole. Being a practical young woman, she decided, therefore, to take a practical step. The drunkenness of her fellow countrymen, she knew, was due largely to the fact that no inn or restaurant-keeper would serve a meal without drink. The Swiss people were friendly folk, they liked to meet and talk. So they paid for their drinks in exchange for a table over which to chat, and the alcohol habit grew and spread.

Susanne Orelli, therefore, determined to open a restaurant at which only non-alcoholic drinks should be sold. A few friends volunteered to help. By their own efforts they raised money sufficient to open a humble restaurant, and later rented a fine house called "Karl der Grosse."

Their triumph was shortlived. One day, without warning, they were told that the local brewers, wine merchants, and innkeepers had decided to buy "Karl der Grosse," and to run it themselves and in their own way. Yet Susanne, surprised and shocked, was equal to the occasion. It happened that at the head of the group of prospective purchasers was a man of wealth. She singled him out, called to see him, and at the end of the interview swept out having persuaded him not only to buy the house himself, but to allow her and her women to rent it for their scheme.

Not Easy

I wish that I could tell you all the ups and downs of Susanne Orelli and her friends. There was the opening of the club on the Zürichberg, lying in the meadows high above Zürich, overlooking the mountains and lake. Everyone laughed when she spoke of buying the property. There were no roads on the Zürich, and worse, no ready means of providing artificial light and heat. Building, it was said, would be impossible, and the women would be ruined—which, after all, would serve them right, most people thought.

But Susanne quietly bought the meadows and organized her building operations. Presently all Zürich was flocking to see what she had accomplished, and the club became an accepted part of the city's normal existence.

There was, too, the question of the "People's House," for men and women in the labor and trade union movements. Susanne, feeling strongly that the house should be opposed unless its drinking facilities were abandoned, went off to a wealthy banker, who, although he had no liking for either labor or trade unionism, did appreciate Susanne's arguments. Deeply impressed, he promised so substantial a donation to the new house if run on temperance lines that its organizers could not afford to refuse his offer.

Community Room

In such ways was the temperance work of the women started. It grew and flourished because it was run by people who cared deeply for the thing they did. With the outbreak of war in 1914, opportunity developed for the setting up of coffee-houses for men on military service. From this again evolved the plan for starting social centers in the big towns and villages at which no drink might be served. When Susanne Orelli was already past the age at which most people undertake to launch big enterprises, she set up the first Community Room, which, in turn, led to the establishment of others like it, until something like a hundred of them were launched and flourishing.

By this time the fact that non-alcoholic restaurants could be self-supporting was so firmly established that private enterprise began to follow in Suzanne's wake, and all over Switzerland houses began to hang out the now familiar sign, "Free from Alcohol."

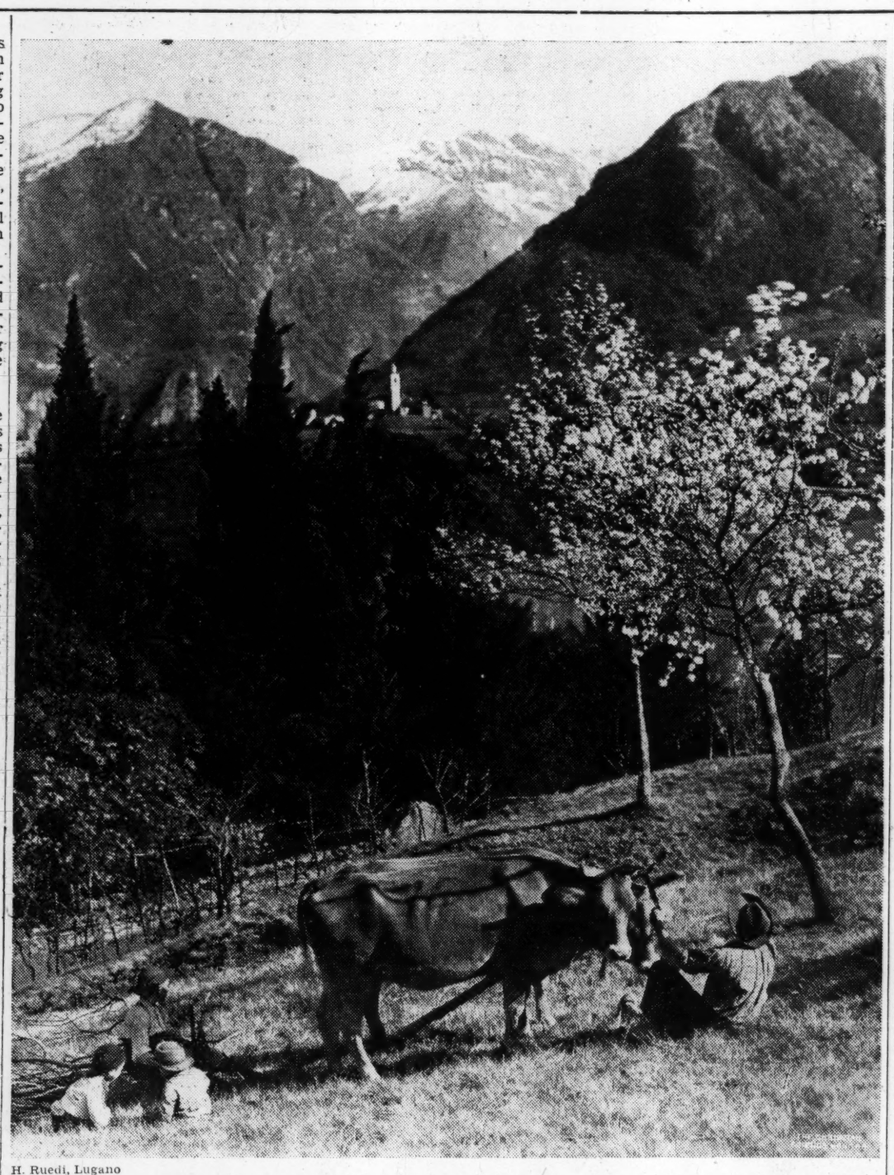
Some 1100 Centers

Today the personnel of the Zürich institutions alone numbers 600, and the daily average of guests attending them amounts to something like 17,000. All told, there are in Switzerland some 1,100 non-alcoholic centers—guesthouses, clubs, coffee-houses, factory buffets, buffets at railway stations and in barracks, and stalls at the bathing places round the lake.

Sometimes interested visitors ask how great has been the effect of the movement on crime, disease, and immorality. In reply, the women shake their heads. Such things, they say, cannot be reckoned. It is sufficient to know that a whole country is the better for what they have done. Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month.



H. Ruedi, Lugano

The Switzerland of One's Dreams, With Mountains, Upland Pastures, a Distant Village, and Flowers—This Time a Blossomy Fruit Tree of Early Spring.

Floral Voices of the Holy Land

From Snowy Hermon to Blue Galilee Are Flowers

By Harriet Louise H. Patterson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many who have been occupied with seed catalogues, garden books, instruction, and with giving directions to the gardener about the year's landscaping, have stopped to ponder upon the first recorded garden.

There are people who believe that they know where the earthly Garden of Eden was located. I have friends who traveled to find the location of that ancient first garden over which so many have speculated. They went north from Jerusalem to Damascus, then set out over the great boundless Syrian desert to Baghdad, city of the Arabian Nights and of the magic name Haroun al Rashid. They crossed in the 24-hour journey the celebrated Euphrates. After visiting Kish, Birs Nimrod, Ur, Abraham's old home town, Babylon, and all this region they wrote: "We decided that the place which looked most like the Garden of Eden to us was a strip of land along the river near Hilla, only a few miles from Babylon. Possibly it was the palms against the afterglow of the western sky and their reflection in the river as we drove along through miles of date palm groves."

From this section of the world, the seat of early civilization, people migrated westward. Abraham, the Hebrew patriarch, was chief among these migratory peoples. Wherever they settled, they set up homes and gardens as the example had been made for them earlier in the East. But really, in their westward migration they came into a land literally filled with wild flowers; these were its wares of beauty on display if they moved in the springtime.

Probably to those early nomads as to anyone unfamiliar with the Bible lands, especially Palestine and Syria, it was surprising to discover them a flower-lover's paradise.

From Snow-Capped Mt. Hermon

Syria and Palestine present every possible contrast in climatic conditions from snow-capped Mount Hermon in the north, 10,000 feet above sea level, to the garden paradise of the world, Galilee, 680 feet below sea level. All the steps in these extremes can be seen at a sweep from Carmel: sands and palms of the Mediterranean coast, wheat-fields of Esdraelon, oaks and sycamores of Galilee, pines and snows of Anti-Lebanon, torrid heat of the Jordan valley.

In the north between Nazareth and Capernaum are two broad moors, softly rolling slopes, a summer symphony of green and gold checkerboard, rich in fertility, with fields of grain, grass, thyme, and in springtime flower-carpeted fields; the brown limestone land whose rocks give an aspect of bands of gold falls to a line of cliffs overlooking the sweet, cool, blue Galilee. A rocky gorge, broken by dykes of basalt, strewn with lava and pumice stone separates the moors, and holds the road from over the cool hills of Galilee to the warmth of the seaside. Galilee is always beautiful.

In the Judean Wilderness

The Judean wilderness on the way to the suffocatingly hot Dead Sea region seems a symbol of violence, desolation, and forsakenness. It affords very few flowers at any time. Well do I remember a straggly palm tree near St. George's Monastery, living there incongruously on a rocky ledge a precarious existence, eked out by what water the monks could illy spare its thirsty roots; the only bit of living green in all the vast, lonesome waste of silent, brownstone hills. But in temperate Judea around Bethlehem, every available inch of mountainside has been terraced and planted. Here the olive, fig, and pomegranate thrive; and in the open valleys below, wheat and barley ripple in the sunlight. Over in the cattle country of Trans-Jordan, where the cold is always at home, a slender green stream, the Wadi Nimrim, shadowed by sheer gold hills, winds, making the land rejoice. Its thick greenery reveals glorious pink oleanders and pomegranate trees in bloom.

For Beauty and Variety

Withal Palestine and Syria are famed for the beauty and variety of their flora. The botanist discovers there more than two thousand varieties of flowers. They bloom just after the two rainy seasons which these countries afford. The one is known biblically as "the former rains," and occurs about the first of November; and the other is known as the "latter rains" and comes about March. As if by magic, almost overnight, the hot dust and the barren rocks are transformed into verdant soil, covered with a soft carpet of green and dotted with literally millions of multicolored blossoms.

It is difficult to be depressed on any April or May morning in the Holy Land. It is impossibly so when the surrounding world, a world of golden sunshine filled with the fragrance of blossoming orange orchards, the exotic scents of millions of flowers, seems to be chanting this lyric from the Song of Solomon (2:11-12):

For, lo, the winter is past,
The rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of the singing of birds is come,
And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

In succeeding articles, I shall dwell upon seeds, plants, herbs, and flowers raised ever since Bible days for their fragrance and flavor and use as food.

Watch the Wednesday and Friday Women's Pages for further articles in this series, which will appear from time to time.—Editor.

Slacks-and-Shirt Outfit in Jack Tar Style for Cruising. The Kid-skin Play Sandals Have Platform Soles.

A Jack Tar Outfit For the Cruise Trunk

"Heave ho, m' lads"—here's an approved version of the feminine Jack Tar outfit, simple and straightforward in line, yet so flattering to young sailorettes it causes many a ripple in the smooth sailing of 1939 Cruise Ships!

Fabric in both slacks and shirt is smart, durable spun rayon, . . . an interesting weave that has surface interest much like a rather rough linen. Besides its good looks, this cloth has plenty of good wearing ways. It won't wrinkle, for one thing. No amount of mast climbing or deck scrambling can ruffle its smooth tailored appearance. And sanforized-shrunk finish makes sure it will not shrink more than 1 per cent by Government standard. That makes a lot of difference in the comfort and good looks of a snug-fitting waistband and streamlined sport shirt. Good fit is permanent, unchanging, even though many trips to the ship's laundry are entered on the travel log. And the rich fuchsias and paler purples and pinks of this exciting season will remain true, for the colors are fast.

Looms for Fireside Weaving

Mrs. Reed Designs New Equipment for Ancient Craft

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the past few years weaving as a home craft has been increasing in popularity. In the United States the patterns of the Colonial period have been revived, and enterprising women have developed designs of their own and adaptations of older motifs to modern materials and needs. One Massachusetts woman has not only achieved wide recognition as a craftsman, but has also produced new equipment for fireside weaving.

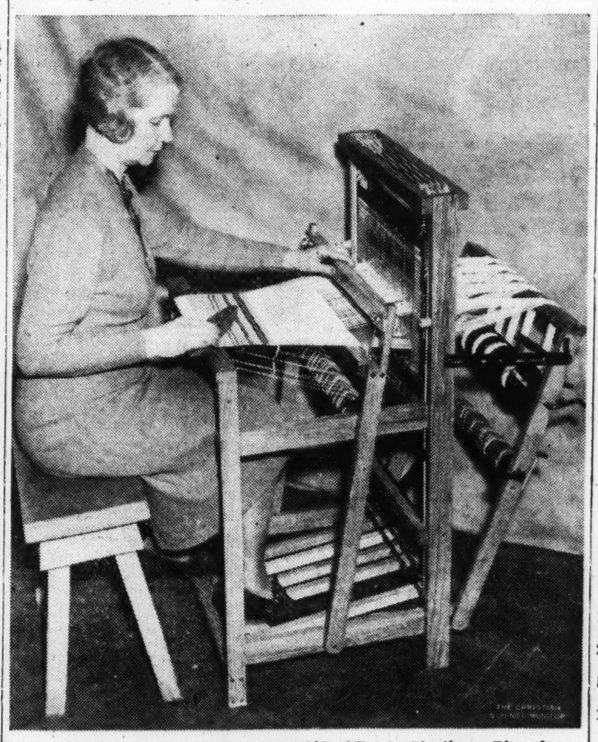
Three folding looms which should prove of great value to the occupant of the small apartment, the weaver who likes to take her work with her to summer camp or on tour, or the teacher in the craft school, are the contribution of Mrs. Grace Corbett Reed of Reading. The "Reed-Macomber" looms they are called, for Mrs. Reed's cousin, Leroy Macomber, who has a thorough knowledge of engineering and is at present supervisor of the standardization laboratory of one of America's leading mass-production corporations, collaborates with her in the construction of them.

Two years ago, after a decade of weaving and of experimenting with large looms and small ones, Mrs. Reed picked up the extra screws and hooks and other mechanical gadgets which had come to have their place beside the brush and comb and pin tray on her dressing table, and announced that the folding loom was finished. It weighed but sixty pounds, yet did the work of one that weighed three hundred; it was capable of weaving a man's suiting, thirty-two inches wide; it could be folded up, by the weaver alone, in less than a minute, and could be put into the back of an automobile.

Since then two more folding looms have been added. All three can weave a greater variety of patterns than the Colonial type of loom, which has been generally used heretofore. Not only do they fold up into a small space, but they can at the same time remain threaded with a partly woven piece.

The "Midget," a floor loom, has been designed as an inexpensive substitute for the table loom so widely used in schools, especially for beginners. The four-harness, eighteen-inch "Midget," folded, occupies the same floor space as a table loom. Facilities for a large opening of threads, the use of the boat shuttle instead of the stick customary in table looms, and the use of treadles, among other things, make it possible to about double the speed of the table loom. This, says Mrs. Reed, who has had a great deal of experience teaching in the schools, helps pupils to gain a sense of accomplishment and is particularly valuable in those departments of "opportunity" schools, for example, where achievement means so much.

The "Ad-A-Harness" is the inventor's favorite, because of its efficiency and great capacity for design. It can be thought of as a parlor loom, made up in mahogany, and 32 or 40 inches wide, or as a studio loom in maple, 48 inches wide. It provides amateurs and even children with an opportunity to weave designs which, on the old type of loom, would tax the skill and patience of the most experienced. It brings double weaving, damask, and other weaves, hitherto considered only for the expert, within reach of the amateur. Mrs. Reed is a medalist in the Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston, and an instructor in weaving at the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. She was selected a few years ago to make the table and upholstery linens for the restored Colonial town of Williamsburg, Virginia. **Pearl Strachan**



Mrs. Grace C. Reed at Work on Her Midget Loom, Starting a Piece for a Bag, Woven on Carpet Warp. She Wove the Dress She Is Wearing.

Out Again!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Fair and warmer," the weather forecast read.

"H'm," we said, "maybe they're out."

"What are out?"

"Why, PUSSY WILLOWS."

Up Whip Hill Road and down the other side to the place where the never-fail bush stands. Patches of gray, uncertain looking ice are layered over the meadow's broad stretches, but we carefully make our way, stepping from hummock to hummock of dried brown grass. There, in the not too far distance, is the bush where we found them last year, and the year before, and the year before that, and it looks as though.—Hooray! They're out! Way out, and so furry they almost purr!

We cut them in various lengths, and for various purposes, using a well sharpened jackknife. Some of them are going to add a note of cheer to the window box, taking the place of the juniper twigs that have wintered there. Those reserved for indoors will grace an old pewter pitcher, both pussies and pewter singing a duet of silvery high notes in a joyous key.

Not even the swelling red buds of the maple, sweet scented and beautiful as they are, have such a thrill for us as the first willow catkins. . . . Before we were old enough to be flower conscious, most of us knew, and loved pussy willows, and they continue to delight us at each recurring spring.

What is there about these satiny budded twigs that is so appealing? It isn't their color; they're anything but gay in appearance. It's something more subtle, . . . perhaps it's the faint sweet scent that is so full of the promise of spring, something that ties up with the dipping flight and heavenly liquid note of returning bluebirds. **F. G. P.**

Correction in the Series On the Speaking Voice

If you have kept you series on The Speaking Voice, will you please make a correction in No. 9, an article by Emma Dunn, which ran on Jan. 4. In paragraph 2, line 15, "**first** consonants" should have been "**final** consonants." The sentence following this one in the text reveals this typographical error, as does also the idea of the preceding matter and the examples given; but we hope you will make the correction on your copy. The sentence, corrected, reads:

An "after beat" does not mean a perceptible pause after the final consonants, "t," "d," and "k," nor does it mean that they are to be pronounced in such a way as to make the listener unduly conscious of them.

Through the Editor's Window

Vocational Opportunities for Educated Women

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We are not all university women, but the freedom of all women to acquire higher education and to enter those occupations only possible to the highly educated person, is a cornerstone in women's progress as an individual; and as such, concerns us.

Under the title "University Women of Western Europe," Adah Peirce in the current issue of the Journal of the American Association of University Women, summarizes briefly what is happening to the educated woman's opportunities for employment in various States. In Geneva the International Labor Office now has an entire division for the study of "unemployment among the intellectuals." After conferences with heads of this division, Miss Peirce expresses herself as made very much aware of the seriousness of the situation among educated women. Among those she interviewed, she found widespread conviction that there exists a trend toward limiting women's spheres of activities, even for those women who must support themselves and their dependents and in countries where there are, due largely to the World War, not enough men to go around.

The decrease in vocational opportunities for women is due to two main causes, according to Miss Marie Butts, secretary of the International Bureau of Education: (1) unemployment in democratic countries which is the result of economic chaos; (2) propaganda regarding women's position in the totalitarian or fascist states.

Women of exceptional training and ability are still able to rise high in the vocations of their choice, but women of standard ability and training are "being relegated more and more to routine jobs and to the so-called 'service vocations' which have developed from those fields of activities that have long been considered woman's normal function, e. g., nursing, social work, teaching—but seldom administrative work in any of these."

We have all read on various issues of this Page articles concerning the women of the totalitarian states. That training for work in fields of the five K's, Küche, Keller, Kinderstube, Krankenstube, Kirche (kitchen, cellar, nursery, sickroom, and church), is excellently done under the Nazi regime is generally accepted. In Italy, also, it is agreed that women are offered adequate special training for such activities as are considered in their own fields. But (to quote Miss Peirce again) the Italian woman "is in no way a free agent to follow her own interests. In fact, she is forbidden to belong to any international organizations which might stimulate her to try to get out of her mold." In all fairness, it should be added that most Italian women have no desire to do so.

In the democratic states the first indication of the limitations upon woman's freedom to choose vocations suited to her interests and needs is usually the reduction of salaries of women and the discharging of married women. The Swiss Association of University Women has been fighting both these developments. Widespread unemployment has naturally contributed to them, but vocational opportunities for university graduates have been steadily decreasing in Switzerland, it is stated. In Belgium there has been a distinct curtailment of professional opportunities for educated women, according to opinion. Unemployment, fascist propaganda, and the Roman Catholic Church's attitude are given as causes, plus fear of depopulation. The slogan "Woman's place is in the home" is revived there. Miss Peirce adds that with two women to every man in Belgium "it is difficult to see how every woman can have a husband and children."

University women in France seem to be better off than in any other country of Western Europe. There are two reasons given for this. First, France still has vivid memories of what women proved they could do during the World War; and, second, the French woman seldom goes into university work unless she is equipping herself for some definite profession. Women of France have ample opportunities for higher education, provided they can afford it. Following this, there seems little to hold them back. Thus in spite of her being considered by women of other countries a political anachronism for not demanding the vote to more effect, the French woman seems more modern in her professional opportunities than many of her foreign sisters. When she enters a profession "she continues regardless of whether or not she is married, and there is no discrimination against her because of her sex in financial remuneration."

In England, the number of professions open to women is increasing, it is stated, although there is outstanding forbidden territory—like surgery for women doctors or pleading at the bar for women lawyers. In the English Civil Service, however, which absorbs a large number of women with university degrees, women are paid at a lower rate than men and must resign upon marriage. Higher education is open to women in Great Britain, as it is in the United States, though far less taken advantage of than in America. Considering Miss Peirce's statement that there are one million and a half more women than men in England, women's need of the right to support themselves even as men have the right to support themselves in whatever ways they are best fitted to do so, seems self-evident.

Doubtless we would like to leave the world better than we found it. Even if we ourselves do not need freedom in choosing a vocation, freedom to get the sort of education necessary to it, freedom to go on working after marriage if dependents or other circumstances make it seem necessary—the women of other countries and of the generation which follows ours may need these things. Furthermore, what is lost in one country may be lost in another; and women's right to higher education and the occupational fields it opened up is a precious treasure, only won through sacrifice and consecrated effort.

What can we do? It is for us, at least, to be awake to implications of events, to support each step in the right direction, and to stand by one another with appreciation and encouragement.

A Wednesday Column

Triplet Desserts for Week-End Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Week-end guests were expected. Three meals to plan. Our most choice menus must be selected, and our "heavenly" (according to the family) Snow White Cake must, of course, be included. With the desire of offering our best we must yet think of expense, and as the Snow White Cake calls for eight egg whites, we decided that the yolks must help in the other two desserts necessary. So it was we settled upon two more favorite sweets that we wish to share with you. They form a trio that taste different, but all together use up the eight eggs. Each is so delicious that it is difficult to say which one our guests praised the most. Here they are:

Snow White Cake

Cream
2 cups sugar and
¼ pound butter. Add
1 cup milk alternately with
3 cups sifted flour in which is combined
2 teaspoons baking powder and a Pinch of salt. Fold in
6 egg whites, stiffly beaten, and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into two greased cake pans and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven (350°F.)

Prince Icing for Snow White Cake

Cook
2½ cups sugar with
½ cup light corn syrup and
½ cup water six or seven minutes until the soft ball stage. Pour this over
2 egg whites beaten stiff, in which
2 tablespoons sugar has been stirred. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla, and beat until stiff enough to spread on cake. For decoration we bought candy dwarfs and Snow White, although this is not necessary. This is, incidentally, an excellent wedding cake.

(Put the eight egg yolks away for the following desserts:)

Sunshine Cheese Pie

Stir together
1 can sweetened condensed milk with the juice of
2 lemons and grated rind of lemon. Add
5 egg yolks, well beaten. Pour into crust made of
10 graham crackers, powdered with a rolling pin and made into a paste by mixing with
Butter, egg size. Sprinkle graham cracker crumbs over top of cheese mixture. Bake 40 minutes in a very slow oven. (300° suggested in Condensed milk booklet.)

Crushed Pineapple Pie

(In which the remaining 3 egg yolks are used)

To
3 beaten egg yolks, add
1 cup cream and
3 tablespoons cornstarch,
Pinch of salt,
1 tablespoon butter, and
¾ cup sugar. When well stirred, add
2 cups crushed pineapple, and cook all until thick. (Cook in double boiler or carefully over low flame.) Fill a baked pie crust, sprinkle thickly with shredded cocoanut, and brown the cocoanut quickly in broiler under gas flame. **(Mrs.) C. A. S.**

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Aircraft Shares Slump as Market Turns Hesitant

tion shares went into a down-spin today as the stock market turned hesitant after its climb the last week.

Losses in some aircraft shares amounted to more than a point near the final hour and the list generally was uneven. Steel shares, in the vanguard of the preceding advance, ran into selling from traders who were tempted to cash profits while waiting for more signs of spring business improvement.

Dealings slowed considerably under yesterday's pace, with turnover at the rate of about 700,000 shares for the session.

International Harvester, Brooklyn-Manhattan-Transit, Caterpillar Tractor, and Greyhound touched fresh 1939 peaks while moderate advances were maintained in Union Pacific, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott Copper, and Eastman Kodak.

In the curb Lockheed and Beech Aircraft joined the drop in the "big board" aviation issues. Gulf Oil and American Cyanamid were a little higher in an uneven list.

The decline in aircrafts was prolonged from late dealings in the previous session, when the group began to slip after Senator Borah had called the administration's defense program a "bluff." Brokers were inclined to attribute the offerings mostly to profit-taking by speculators following the recent highflying performance of leading aviation manufacturing issues as the big army air spending proposals were disclosed.

U. S. Bonds Rise

The bond market was highelighted today by a further substantial rise in U. S. Governments and soaring advances in some New York City traction issues.

Near the final hour treasuries were firm at 1-32 to 13-32ds above the previous finals. Traders reported a good institutional demand in response to Secretary Morgenthau's recent announcement the March financing would be a straight refunding operation involving no "new money."

Loans of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and affiliated companies scored gains ranging up to 6 points on announcement of agreement for the city's acquisition of B-M-T properties. Bonds of Interboro Rapid Transit also advanced.

Corporate liens generally extended recent gains to a moderate extent. Rails were mixed. Up fractions to a point or more were Nickel Plate 5½s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '56, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, and Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, International Hydro-Electric 6s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Showing the best action in an uneven foreign list were Milan 6½s and Japan 5½s, up 1 to 1½ points.

January Auto Sales Up 37 P. C. Over '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Automobile and truck sales at retail during January totaled 217,796 units, the Automobile Manufacturers Association reported, a gain of 37 per cent over the like month a year ago.

The latest total, however, was 22 per cent under sales for December, a more than seasonal decline, according to the trade.

Truck sales for January increased slightly over the previous month, passenger cars accounting for all of the dip.

Wheat Values Rise On Strength Abroad

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—Wheat values rose as much as ¾ cent today on buying based partly on strength shown by the Liverpool market, clearing weather over much of the grain belt and surprisingly light selling recently despite improved crop conditions.

Closing at the day's highest levels, wheat quotations were ½-¾ higher than yesterday, May 68⅜-⅞, July 68⅞-69; corn ⅝-1 higher, May 49½-⅝, July 51-51⅛; oats ¼-½ higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 1

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.69	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅝	4.69	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	x
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2273	.2275	s
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5317	s
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2416	.4537
Norway—krone	.2355	.2357	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2094	.2094	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2735	.2736	.8440
India—rupee	.3509	.3510	.6180
Java—florin	.5321	.5334	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1587½	.1587½	*
Straits—dol	.5458	.5460	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025†	.2025†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xRevaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, March. 25 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Feb. 24 (in thousands of reichsmarks): Notes in circulation 7,248,700, decrease 86,100; gold 70,700, unchanged; foreign currency reserve 5,700, unchanged; other bills of exchange and checks 6,489,400, decrease 235,700; other daily maturing obligations 1,085,3000, increase 56,800; advances 35,000, decrease 8,100; investments 660,300, decrease 10,800. Ratio of gold and foreign currency to notes 1.05 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day 1,060,770
1939 volume to date 39,062,593
1938 volume to date 38,669,835

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¼
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feb 18
45	38¼	Acme Steel (1)	3	39¾	39⅛	39¾	Feb 28
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21¼	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	7	23	21¼	23	+2
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	2	26⅝	26	26⅜	
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	5	58⅛	58¼	58¼	— ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 27
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	8	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 27
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	9	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	Feb 28
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	23½	23	23	— ⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 27
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	175⅛	174½	175	+ ¾
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
69¼	61	Allied St pf (5)	13	70	69¾	70	+ ¾
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	21	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 27
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	10	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	+ ⅞
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
8	5¾	Am Bosch	11	6½	6	6	— ½
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	48	47½	48	+ ½
100⅜	88	Am Can (4)	1	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ¼
178½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	169⅜	169⅜	169⅜	Feb 27
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	—1⅜
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
113	112	Am Ch & Cr pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 24
122¾	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117	117	117	Feb 24
8⅞	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅛	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	1	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 25
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8½	8½	Feb 28
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	14½	14	14	Feb 27
5¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb 28
48	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45	45	45	Feb 28
2	1⅞	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 27
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 28
7¾	6	Am International	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	37	27½	26½	27¼	+ ½
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	4	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ¼
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	1	35	35	35	— ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	13	6⅜	6½	6½	
48½	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	15	48	47½	47¾	
43½	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	3	43	42⅜	42⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	61	16¾	16¼	16½	— ¼
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	10	19	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	5	65½	65	65	— ¾
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	4	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
134	125½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	131	131	— ½
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	62	61½	62	Feb 24
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Feb 28
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	21	21	21	—
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	88½	87	87	—2½
18½	17¾	Am Sumat Tob	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
159⅜	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	159¼	158½	159	+ ¼
87½	80½	Am Tobacco (5)	5	84½	84	84¼	— ¼
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	87½	86⅞	87	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	149	149	149	Feb 27
8⅛	5⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅜	11⅝	Am Water Wks	10	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
90¼	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	Feb 27
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	39½	39	39½	Feb 28
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	3	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29¼	Feb 15
36¼	26	Anaconda (½g)	42	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	— ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Feb 27
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb 28
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 25
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb 27
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Feb 27
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	45½	45½	45½	Feb 28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¾g)	6	47⅜	47½	47⅜	— ⅜
12½	9⅜	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
74⅛	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	75	75	75	+ ⅞
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	31	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf	12	66	65⅜	65⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	25½	25	25	— ½
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 24
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	13	22	21¼	22	+ ¾
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	106½	106½	Feb 28
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
46	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45⅝	45½	45½	— ½
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 24
8⅞	6½	Aviation Corp	31	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	30	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	43	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 28
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	6	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13	9½	Barker Bros	8	10	10	10	Feb 24
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Feb 27
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	124	124	124	Feb 28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	61	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+ ⅝
20¾	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
52⅜	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	53½	53½	53½	
80	60¼	Beth Steel	42	74¼	73⅜	73¾	— ½
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 27
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	10	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	28	30½	29¾	30½	
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (⅜e)	10	26	25⅜	26	Feb 28
16¾	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
20⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	19	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾e)	2	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ¼
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 27
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	3	14½	14	14	— ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	19	26⅞	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1¾
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	25	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	10	9	10	+1
13	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	132	13⅞	12⅝	13	+ ½
42	37½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	60	43½	39⅜	42⅝	+3⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	3	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
34	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 17
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
13⅛	10	Bruns-Erie	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	17	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	8	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	6	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Feb 27
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	11	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	Feb 28
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23	23	23	Feb 28
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3½	3½	3½	
13¾	9	Byers (AM) Co	9	11¼	10¾	11⅛	Feb 28
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16	16	16	
C							
18	15¾	Calif Packing	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
49¾	49	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ¾
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	13	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	32	32	Feb 27
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	3	18½	18½	18½	Feb 28
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	3	3½	3½	3½	Feb 28
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	4	89	89	89	+ ½
50½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	13	51½	50¼	51½	+1½
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 18
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Çorp	10	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93¾	93¼	93¼	+1⅛
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	7	17⅛	17	17	
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20¼	20	20¼	Feb 28
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	2	4½	4	4	— ⅛
7	7	Cent R R N J	1	8	8	8	Feb 28
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5½	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	17	43	42½	42¾	— ½
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	29	29	29	
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 28
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	39	37¾	36⅞	37¾	+ ½
89¾	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 28
24⅝	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
8⅜	3⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
¾	¾	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	Feb 28
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	5	⅝	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 25
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 5% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
1¾	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
84	66¼	Chrysler Corp (1g)	61	80¼	78¾	79⅝	— ⅜
107⅝	95⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	31¼	City Stores	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
24½	18½	Clark Equip	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 28
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 28
60⅛	49⅛	Climax Molyb (1.20)	9	52	51½	51¾	— ¼
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¼g)	5	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
61¾	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Feb 27
15⅞	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	—1
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (½g)	1	31	31	31	— ⅜
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20⅛	20	20	+ ¼
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb 28
16¾	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	41	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	87	87	87	— ½
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Feb 28
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	Feb 28
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	11	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
109⅛	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	58⅝	57½	57½	— ½
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	27	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Com'wlth & South	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
63⅜	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	10	63¾	63	63	— ⅛
28⅛	26¾	Com'wlth Edi (.40g)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Feb 28
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	15	28½	28¼	28½	Feb 27
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	34	22⅜	21⅛	22⅜	+ ⅞
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	8	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	Feb 28
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	46	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
105⅜	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	13	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	3	11	11	11	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices of Print Cloths Lowest In Over Six Years

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Mar. 1—A top-heavy surplus of unsold goods plus a systematic campaign of price pressure against standard key constructions brought about a general weakening of print cloth prices during the past week. Some of the large producers dumped their surplus stocks of unsold goods at the best prices they could get buyers of round lots to pay.

The result was that sales totals in the print cloth section of the market soared to approximately 35,000,000 yards or about 150 per cent of the current week's output from the looms, reduced as it was by the intervening holiday. But the increased trading was accomplished only at the expense of price reductions to the lowest point in six years or more. Only at the very pit of the 1932 depression did they reach a lower point, and then only for a brief period.

Stocks Still Large

Although the heavier sales more than took care of the current week's output, they still left previously accumulated stocks of unsold goods rather large in some quarters, and many looked for further quantity dealing this week, now that a definite trading level has been established. Prices are so low, however, that they involve heavy losses for the mill on every yard of goods sold —losses so heavy that many of the larger producers of print cloth cannot continue operation on this basis.

The constructive note in an otherwise discouraging situation for the cotton mills, is that prices such as these are bound to force curtailment on a very wide scale, and thereby will be certain to bring about a correction of the unhealthy condition. Some print cloth mills have already started to curtail, and others have announced their intention of cutting their output by 40 to 50 per cent beginning in March.

It was not until near the close of the week that mill selling agents yielded to the price reducing bids made by some of the large operators. They sold 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares at 5⅜ cents and moved several million yards at that figure besides several hundred thousand yards at 5⅞ cents. On the 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s four to six million yards were sold at 4¾ cents, though some mills declined business at that figure.

Large Volume Sold

On the 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s, millions of yards changed hands at 4 cents flat, the lowest price seen for this construction since 1933.

Large dealing in carded broadcloths also took place and at new low prices. The 5 yard 80x60s were selling freely at 4¾ cents for spot and nearby delivery, while the 4.10 yard 100x60s brought 5¾ to 5⅞ cents.

Fine goods made of combed yarns did not weaken in price despite the drop in print cloths. Furthermore, there was active dealing in many fine goods constructions without causing any upward surge of prices.

Dividend Declarations

Final

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Rem Rand	20c	.. Mar. 24	Mar. 10	
Extra				
David & Frere Ltd cl "A"	10c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Gen Reinsurance Co (N Y)	25c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 8	
Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd	5c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Resumed				
Mandel Bros	45c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Irregular				
Ca Iron Fdrys pf	$2.50	.. Apr. 30	Apr. 15	
Mutual Telephone (Hawaii)	20c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 5	
N Amer Bond Trust ctfs of int	$45	.. Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Ohio Confection	50c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
Richardson Co	30c	.. Mar. 14	Mar. 4	
St Helens P&P Co	20c	.. Mar. 1		
Un C & Carbon	50c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Increased				
Carpenter Steel	15c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Strouss-Hirshberg Co.	25c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
Accumulated				
Budd Realty Corp	$2	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 24	
Special				
Third Nat Bk & Tr (Springfield)	$2	.. Mar. 22	Feb. 21	
Regular				
Al Chem & Dye	$1.50	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Aluminum Co of Am pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
American Dock Co pf	$2	Q Mar. 10	Mar. 1	
Am Smelt & Ref pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 29	Apr. 7	
Baldwin Co pf A	$1.50	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 26	
Barber Co (W H)	25c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Bastian Blessing Do pf	25c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
	$1.35½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Brillo Mfg	20c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Do "A"	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Bristol Brass Corp	25c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
Clorax Chem	75c	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	
Cream of Am, A	10c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 10	
Crowell Publ Co	50c	.. Mar. 24	Mar. 14	
David & Frere, A	62½c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Dixie Ice Cream	12½c	Q Mar. 1	Mar. 4	
Eastern Stl Pr pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
English Elec Co of Can, Ltd. A	62½c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
First Nat Strs	62½c	Q Mar. 25	Mar. 9	
Gen Reinsur (N Y)	25c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 8	
Goldblatt Bro pf	62½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Hackensack Water Co 5% pf	43¾c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 10	
Hawaiian Elec	15c	M Feb. 25	Feb. 15	
Hooker Electrochem	$1	Feb. 28	Feb. 16	
Do	$1.50	Q Mar. 31	.....	
Hubbell (Harvey)	20c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Hygrade Sylvania	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Do pf	$1.62½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Intl Shoe Co	37½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Investmt Corp Phil	75c	Q Mar. 15	Mar 1	
Investmt Corp of Phil $6 pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Keystone P S pf	70c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Kleinert Rub (I B)	10c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 15	
Lamaque Gold M	10c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Magnin & Co (I)	25c	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 7	
Mont City & District Sav Bk (Mont)	$3	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Natl Lead Co	12½c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 17	
Do pf B	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 21	
Natl Sugar Ref	25c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Niag Alk Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 17	
Ohio Assoc Telephone Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Penna Gl S pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Pa Tel Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Peoples W & G	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 27	
Phila El Pow pf	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Pratt & Lambert	25c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Pub Corp vot cm	50c	.. Mar. 27	Mar. 17	
Do non-vot cm	50c	.. Mar. 27	Mar. 17	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 6	
Do orig pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Reading Co 2d pf	50c	Q Apr. 13	Mar. 23	
Rem Rand pf	$1.12½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10	
Rochester Tel	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
St. Joseph Lead	25c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 10	
Sheller Mfg	7½c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 23	
Sim (H) & Sons Ltd	15c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 18	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 18	
Southw G&E pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Spencer Trask Fd	10c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
Springfield Safe Dep & Tr Co (Mass)	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 28	
Sterchi B St 1st pf	75c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20	
Thompson Prod	25c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
U S Elec Lt & Power Shares Inc "A"	25c	.. Mar. 1	.....	
Un W P Fcty pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 25	
Wesson Q&S Dr	12½c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
World Invest Trust (ctfs of ben int)	4c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 24	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.20	106.20	106.20
3 3¼s '45-43	110.7	110.6	110.6
304 3¼s '46-44	110.18	110.16	110.18
2 4s '54-44	115.7	115.7	115.7
6 3s '48-46	109.24	109.22	109.24
2 4¼s '52-47	119.21	119.21	119.21
26 2s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29
25 2½s '48	105.31	105.31	105.31
29 2½s '53-49	103.23	103.17	103.20
2 2½s '52-50	103.24	-03.23	103.24
2 2¾s '54-51	105.15	105.15	105.15
5 3s '55-51	108.14	108.14	108.14
3 2¾s '65-60	104.1	104	104
26 2¾s '63-58	104.1	104	104

Home Owners' oan

6 2¾s '49-39	102.19	102.19	102.19
1 2¼s '44-42	104.22	104.22	104.22
2 3s '52-44	107.22	107.22	107.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81⅜	81	81
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70⅜	70	70
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35⅛	35	35⅛
9 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	105¾	105¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
15 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90¾	90¾	90¾
22 Am & For P 5s '2030	57	56½	56½
25 AmIGCh cv 5½s '49	103	102½	102⅝
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	111¾	111¾	111¾
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	106	106
2 AnacondaCop4½s50	105⅞	105¾	105¾
14 Ang C Nitra deb 67	21½	21½	21½
1 ArkMMRyB&T 5s 64	96	96	96
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
14 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98⅝	99
1 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	92½	92	92½
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
12 A C Line 1st4s '52	86½	86⅛	86½
5 A C Line 4½s '64	65½	65½	65½
10 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35½	35½	35⅝
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞
1 AuburnAutocv4¾s39	22	22	22
2 Austin & N W 5s '41	72	72	72
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	101	101
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	22½	22¼	22¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95ct	22	22	22
37 B&O 1st 5s '48	60¼	59½	60¼
11 HB&O 1st 5s '48ct	59	58¾	59
19 B&O rfg 5s '95	22½	22	22
3 B&O 5s '96 Fdin	21	21	21
2 B&O 5s 2000 Dxin	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 LB&O 5s2000Dctxin	21¾	21¾	21¾
30 B³₄O cv 4½s '60	14⅝	14¼	14½
4 MB&Ocv4½s60ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
35 B&O 4s '48	59½	59	59½
1 B&O4sPLE&WV41	51	51	51
17 B&O 5s SW 50	40⅞	40	40
2 B&O 5s SW50ct	39½	39½	39½
4 B&O 4s T C 59	47	46	47
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	89	89	89
4 Bang &2Ar cn 4s '51 st	93½	93½	93½
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117⅜	117½
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103½	103	103½
18 Beth Stl 3½s 52	101¾	101¼	101½
43 Boston & Me 5s '67	35¾	34½	35⅝
6 Bost&Me 4³₄s 'JJ61	33¼	33	33¼
13 Boston&Me 5s '55	35¾	34	35¾
1 Bkly City RR 8s '41	53	53	53
6 Bkly Edis 1³₄s '66	108	108	108
420 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	82½	77¾	81¾
33 Bklyn Qn C&SBcn5s41	43	40	43
63 Bkly UnEl1st5s50	91	88	91
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81	81	81
13 Bklyn Gas 5s '57	9	98	98¼
12 Buf R&P 4½s57	35½	35	35½
1 Buf R&P 4½sct	33	33	33
1 Bur CR&No 5s34	9	9	9
60 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	96¾	97
14 Can Sou 5s '62	93½	93¼	93½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅝	115½	115¾
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119½	110⅜	110½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅛	115	115⅛
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
26 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅞	81½	81⅝
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	91½	91¼	91½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 Cen Il E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
8 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	22½	22¼	22½
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	79⅞	80
7 Ches 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
17 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
8 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
19 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97½	97¼	97½
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98½	98½	98½
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99½	99½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	19	19
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22⅜	22	22⅜
31 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10½	10⅛	10¼
23 CMSP&P adj5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
28 CMSP&P 4½s '80F	28	28	28
11 CMStP&P 4½s '89C	28½	28½	28½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9½	9½	9½
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9	9	9
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	7½	7⅜	7½
20 CRI&P 5s '88	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7½	7½	7½
6 Ch Un Sta 3³₄s '63	107⅜	107½	107⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
25 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	91¾	91⅜	91¾
2 Childs Co 5s '43	76½	76¼	76½
3 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	70	70	70
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110	110	110
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	73½	73	73½
1 Col&So 4½s '80	43½	43½	43½
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102	101½	101¾
28 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	101½	102
3 Col Ry P&L 5s '53	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 Com'l Cred 2³₄s '42	102½	102½	102½
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	108⅞	109
132 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
17 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	106¾	106⅞
4 Comwlth Ed 3³₄s '65	109¾	109½	109¾
6 Con Edis 2¾s 'J&J	106	106	106
5 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106¾	106⅝	106Z
6 Con Edis 3½s 56	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104¼	104½
5 Consum Pow 3³₄s 65	109⅞	109¼	109⅞
2 Consum Pow 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Continent Oil 2³₄s '48	108⅞	108¾	108¾
2 Crown Cork 4s 50	105½	105½	105½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	34¾	34⅞	34⅞
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	44	44	44
32 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	64¾	64	64
31 Del P & L 4½s 71	108½	108¼	108½
10 Del P & L 4½s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 D G & E 5s 51	106½	106½	106½
1 Den G&E 5s 51 st	106	106	106
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	12½	12½	12½
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd†	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
5 Det Ed 4s 65	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
3 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106	106	106
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37†	13	13	13
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 East'n Ry Minn 4s 48	105	105	105
2 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s 52	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
27 Erie rfg 5s 67†	12⅝	12½	12½
22 Erie rfg 5s 75†	12½	12¼	12¼
4 Erie gen lien 4s 96†	22½	22¼	22¼
10 Erie cv 4s 53 A†	19	19	19
2 Erie cv 5³₄s B†	18¾	18¾	18¾
7 Firest T & R 3½s 48	103⅞	103¾	103¾
43 Fla E Cst 5s '74†	9	8½	8½
9 Fla S Cst 4½s 59	62¼	62	62¼
15 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	103	103	103
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Gen MotAccept 3¼s51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Goodrich 6s 45	101	100¾	100⅞
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96¾	96⅝	96¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
59 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98⅜	98½	99¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	88	88	88
1 GulfMob&N 5½s 50	79½	79½	79½
7 Gulf M & N 5s 50	79	79	79
2 Hocking C 4½s 99	120½	120½	120½
1 Hocking Val ref&imp 55	67½	67½	67½
6 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34?	34?	34⅜
6 Hud& & Man rfg 5s57	49½	49¼	49½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14½	14½
11 Ill Benn Tel 3½s 70 B	111½	111⅜	111⅝
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	60	59½	60
1 Ill Ven 4s 53	57	57	57
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
36 Ill Cen 4³₄s 66	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
47 ICGCSL&NO 5s63A	57½	57	57½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	96	96	96
3 Inland Stl 3³₄s 61	109	108¾	108¾
6 Interb R Tr 7s 32	65	63½	65
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	63½	63½	63½
23 Interb R Tr 6s 32	42½	40½	42
71 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	68½	67	67½
20 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	83½	83	83½
1 Inter Mer Mar 6s 41	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
8 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99	99
6 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83¼	83¼	83¼
22 Int T&T 4½s '52	69½	68¾	68¾
17 Int T&T 5s '55	72½	72	72
8 JonesLaulnSt4¼s '61	94	94	94
6 K C South 5s '50	67	66¾	67
10 K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Keith (B F) 6s '46	96	96	96
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	86	86	86
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
15 Kresge Found 3½s '47	101	101	101
6 Lac Gas 6s '42A	51	49⅞	51
25 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	57⅝	58
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58½	58½	58½
16 Lac Gas 5s '39	91½	89½	91½
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	85	85	85
1 Leh &N 4½s '54A	57¾	57¾	57¾
11 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	20	19⅞	20
6 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	20	19⅞	20
4 Leh Val NY4½s '40	49¾	49¾	49¾
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '40 asd	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	129	128½	129
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108½	108½	108½
10 Loews 3½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	126	126	126
1 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
25 Lou & U Un 4s '40 reg	99½	99½	99½
27 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	33⅞	34⅝
26 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32½	31½	32½
3 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
9 Marion StShovSt 4'7	82	80	82
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	42	42	42
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	110¾	110¾
6 MetWBideEChi4s'38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 MSP&SSMar5½s'78	68	68	68
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13	13	13
7 M-K-T 3½s '78	23½	23½	23½
11 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24	23¾	23¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18½	18¼	18¼
32 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18½	18⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18½	18½	18½
4 Mo Pac 5s '80H	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
17 Mob & Ob 5s '38	33½	32⅞	32⅞
44 Mob & O 4½s '77	28⅞	28½	28⅝
1 MonWPaPubv4½s'60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	105	104½	105
34 Mont Pow 3³₄s '66	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	49	49	49
17 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	43½	43¼	43½
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54	54	54
2 Mount St T&T3¼s'68	107	107	107
12 Nassau El 4s '51	40	38¼	404
39 Nat Dairy 3³₄s '51 ww	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	72	72	72
15 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104¼	104	104¼
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	54	53½	54
2 NY&QnsE&P3½s'65	110	109½	110
53 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛
54 NYC 4½s 2013A	59½	58¾	59
38 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅞	66¼	66¾
4 NYC 3³₄s '46	77⅛	77½	77½
29 NYC cv 3¼s '52	69¾	69	69
21 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	59¼	58⅝	59
5 NYC&HR 4s '42	80¾	80¾	80¾
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81⅛	81½	81⅝
18 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	66	64¾	66
54 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	54½	53½	53½
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
33 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50	50	50
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 NY Edis 1³₄s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 NYGElH&P 4s '49	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
24 NYH&H cv 6s '48	16½	16⅜	16½
5 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
13 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16½	16¼	16¼
4 NYNH&H 3½s'47	13½	13½	13¾
2 NY&RGas 6s '51A	100	99⅞	99⅞
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3½	3½	3½
9 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	98	98	98
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66⅞	66½
17 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109⅛	109¼
25 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
35 Ohio Ed 3³₄s '72	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108	107½	107½
3 Pac G & E 3³₄s '61	110½	110¼	110½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	75	75	75
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Para Pict 6s '55	101¼	101	101¼
2 Pen Co 4s '63	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
5 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98	98	98
5 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
51 Penn RR gen 5s '68	106	105¾	106
51 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	118¼	118¼	118¼
40 Penn RR 4½s '84	98¾	98¼	98¾
29 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	86⅜	86	86⅜
3 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	95¼	94⅞	95¼
3 Penn RR 4s '48 st	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Penn RR 3³₄s '70	88⅝	88	88
23 Penn RR 3½s '52	83½	82½	83
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	69	69	69
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	61	61	61
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112¼	111¾	112¼
14 Phila Co 5s '67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅝	105⅝	105¾
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10	10	10
16 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109½	110
1 PCC&StL 4½s '77	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '98 B	46	46	46
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	46	46	46
59 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75¾	74¼	74½
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¾	15½	15½
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	99½	99½	99½
5 Radio Keith 6s '41	70

Commerce and Finance

Monopolies Flourish Despite Clayton Act, Says FTC Counsel

Business and Industry

Ethical Standards Seen Lowered By Spending Theories

The following is the third of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

Undoubtedly the structure of America's economy has been affected as the result of the closing of the frontier and the slowing up of population increase. But the budget-balancing school insists that innumerable opportunities for investment still exist. American industry needs several times the capital per worker that it now possesses, and the country probably needs 10,000,000 new houses. Many new industries could be established if the spirit of enterprise existed.

The slowing up of population increase may reduce the primary need for necessities; but the very reduction in size of families should increase the demand for better housing and luxury goods. In the future a smaller proportion of investment may go into capital goods, such as railroads or steel plant, in favor of greater production of consumers' goods.

However employed, the investment of such capital will create purchasing power, which, if adequately distributed, will be spent on goods or services, as there is no limit to the wants of the American people.

If the theory of Government spending were sound, it should be applicable to all countries. Yet Britain, even before the adoption of the rearmament program, achieved a more satisfactory recovery than the United States, while maintaining a practically balanced budget. In 1936 new capital flotation in Britain equaled 92.5 per cent of such flotations in 1929, in contrast to the United States, where flotations were only 18.7 per cent of 1929. No Government really interested in the American system can assume that opportunities for private investment in this country have disappeared until it has made every effort to remove obstacles that government has set up against investment.

Fiscal Policy Problem

According to the budget-balancing school, the greatest obstacle to investment and recovery is Government fiscal policy. Federal expenditure has jumped from about $5,000,000,000 in 1933 to amout $9,000,000,000 in 1939.

These increased expenditures have been met largely by deficit financing, the Federal debt having increased from $22,000,000,000 to about $40,000,000,000. So long as this unhealthy fiscal situation exists, businessmen and investors are inevitably apprehensive as to the future.

They may profit from Government spending, but they are afraid to expand; they believe that sooner or later this spending must stop, when the props will be pulled out.

Many businessmen are coming to fear that the Government fiscal policy is politically out of control, and that the continuance of the present policy will sooner or later lead to runaway inflation or repudiation.

Had Government spending stimulated private enterprise so as to absorb the 10,000,000 unemployed, had it succeeded in establishing parity between industry and agriculture, had it actually increased national income so as to produce a budget surplus and make debt reduction possible, it might be plausibly advanced that the fiscal policy of the past six years had been justified by the results. But it is obvious that none of these ends has been achieved.

The contention that the only trouble with the present situation is that Government has not spent enough impresses the budget-balancing school as a feeble effort to transform a vice into a virtue. To this school the fact that the total public and private debt today is not much greater than in 1929 means very little. What disturbs it is that the proportion of public debt to private debt has markedly risen, the burden of taxes and other costs has greatly increased, and the productive equipment of the country is being undermined.

The budget-balancing school admits that Government spending may help private enterprise on occasion just as a stimulant does. But repeated doses become ineffective. Today Government spending has not succeeded even so well as the unsound private financing arising out of credit expansion before 1929 in creating the semblance of prosperity. Largely out of apprehension over Government fiscal policy, our economy, it is insisted, has become stagnant. If public investment frightens private employers and investors it defeats its own end. The prospect of long-term recovery depends upon balancing the budget by reducing expenditures if not by increasing taxes.

The ethical byproduct of the theory of Government spending is also condemned. Hearing the theory of excess savings stated, the average citizen may jump to the conclusion that the virtue of thrift has become outmoded. Such a conclusion may breed an attitude of irresponsibility for the present and improvidence for the future that will have serious consequences to personal character and the economic and political system.

Fortified by the spending theory, pressure groups demand Government subsidies irrespective of need. The doctrine that spending for whatever purpose is socially beneficial lets down the gates to the most extravagant finance and may reduce American politics to a contest in which the outs will outbid the ins in the financial favors they will shower upon their constituents. If Congressmen are chosen upon the basis of the amount of money they can get from the Federal Treasury for their district, it is not difficult to believe that democracy in this country will come to deserve the opprobrium heaped upon it by foreign critics.

The danger is that we may purchase a small economic advantage —or none at all—at the cost of a serious deterioration in the political and ehtical standards of the community. Such are the fears of the budget balancing school.

(To be continued)

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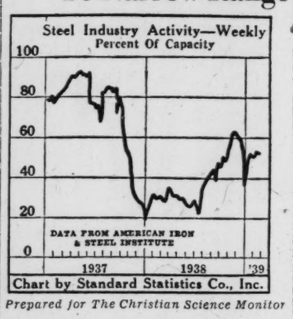

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Stool output since the first of the year has moved within a narrow range about double that of a year earlier. February output is estimated at 54 to 55 per cent of capacity and March will perhaps see the rate increased to 57 per cent.

Crude Oil Demand Seen Rising 120,000 Barrels Next Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated a daily average supply of 3,340,000 barrels of domestic crude oil would be needed to meet market demand in March.

This estimate was 120,000 barrels more than the estimate for February and slightly more than the actual demand for March, 1938.

Improved industrial operations coupled with low prices, the Bureau said, has resulted in a recovery in the demand for residual fuel oil. Because of increases in refinery runs, the bureau added, seasonal gasoline and fuel inventories are still higher than necessary and indicate the desirability of conservative refinery operations during the remainder of February and through March.

Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills from January 1 to Feb. 4, the bureau said, were 3,300,000 and 3,230,0000 barrels, respectively. During this period, total crude oil stocks declined 876,000 barrels while foreign stocks increased 242,000 barrels, resulting in a decline of 1,118,000 barrels in domestic stocks.

The bureau estimated motor fuel demand at 42,950,000 barrels, a 4 per cent increase over last March.

Motor fuel exports were estimated at 4,000,000 barrels, making a total demand for motor fuel of 46,950,000 barrels.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on December 31, totaled 71,680,000 barrels. These stocks increased about 6,500,000 barrels during January, bringing the total stock to approximately 78,000,000 barrels as of January 31.

The bureau estimated February increases of 4,500,000 barrels which would bring total gasoline stocks up to 82,500,000 barrels as of February 28.

Now Three Quarters Socialistic State

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (AP)—The United States, in the opinion of Editor Merle Thorpe of Nation's Business, "has gone three-quarters of the way toward being a socialistic state."

Here on his annual visit to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Thorpe charged in an interview that 41 Federal agencies are in direct competition with banks and insurance companies, and the Government has obtained control through regulation of the country's communications, transportation and natural resources.

"There is now going on a great struggle between the state and individual enterprise for control, and it is my opinion that unless the people rouse themselves the state will win," he declared.

He called free flowing capital the reason for the nation's business development during the first 30 years of the century, but said in the past eight years—"which has been a reign of terror for business"—less than one-tenth the flow of capital has gone into new development.

"The money which would ordinarily be used for new things has been taken by tax collectors and expended by political agencies; thus it is only overhead and does nothing to create jobs by expansion and development."

Sees World Trade Improving Due To U. S.-Anglo Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—International developments vitally affecting the prosperity of totalitarian as well as other countries are growing out of the recently signed Anglo-American Trade Treaty.

This is indicated by Mr. M. Zvegintzov in the current issue of the Monthly Review of Lloyds Bank, Limited, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

The very endeavor which countries like Germany are making to render themselves self-supporting by developing "substitute industries" must if successful, Mr. Zvegintzov says, "ipso facto bring those countries back into the orbit of world trade."

This is because, as soon as they begin to export the products of their own industries, they find themselves in the position of having to accept foreign imports, alike in payment and in the form of raw materials, thus recreating exactly that relationship with world trade which they had been trying to escape.

Affects All Countries

The Anglo-American Trade Treaty affects the situation alike on account of the vastness of the transactions to which it applies and also because—owing to its recognition of what is known as the "Most Favored Nation Treatment" — it cannot be a matter of indifference to other powers.

Up to the present there has been an essential difference in the working of the most favored nation system by America and Britain respectively. As adopted by the United States, though not hitherto by Britain, full reciprocal benefits are given only to countries which do not discriminate in their trade methods. This proviso holds whatever may be the nature of such discrimination.

Germany in consequence is suffering from the very serious handicaps of being excluded from the benefits of the Anglo-American Trade agreement. This, Mr. Zvegintzov argues, is an extremely powerful weapon because it raises the question of "the basic principle of a country's attitude to trade, without any reference to details, which only complicate the main issue." Its use, he goes on to say, might well be considered by the British Government, "because it is the automatic way of using the tremendous purchasing power of our market."

Bring Groups Together

As it is, the Anglo-American Trade agreement has made a beginning in the direction of co-ordinating the various groups of countries which are actually or potentially complementary to one another. Mr. Zvegintzov would develop this further in three ways. One would be by increased use of cartels so as to direct trade into channels favorable to all concerned. Another would be by more intelligent investment of capital and by the provision of expert personnel. The third would consist in extending such systems as that of the British Government's existing Export Credit Guarantees so as not only to encourage exports as at present but also to provide "efficient marketing organization for importing goods from the borrowing countries."

Mr. Zvegintzov in this connection draws attention to Britain's "vast and growing accumulation of liquid capital" which could advantageously be holds, be used for developing foreign trade. Here, he thinks, a beginning should be made with countries too weak to be either totalitarian or low tariff.

Such countries, he holds, might serve as a link with the totalitarian ones, it being essential to establish all round co-operation in the interest in prosperity if world trade is to be restored.

Your Income Tax

No. 26

Deduction for Tax on Motor Gas

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, all of the maintenance and operating expenses connected therewith, which constitute allowable deducations for Federal income tax purposes, should be allocated to the two uses on the basis of the time that it is used for each. For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance, plus depreciation, for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three-fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction for Federal income tax purposes would be $600.

If a law which imposes a tax on gasoline shows that the tax is imposed on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for Federal income tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the law and the regulations. The Federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. A taxpayer may ascertain whether the gasoline tax imposed by a state is deductible by the consumer or by the dealer by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

In any case where the gasoline purchased is used for business purposes, the tax may be added to the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense but where that is done, the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately under the item of taxes.

Reserve Bank Names Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert S. Parker of Atlanta, Ga., has been elected President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, subject to approval of the Board of Governors in Washington, Frank H. Neely, Chairman of the Atlanta Board of Directors, announced. The term Mr. Parker is filling ends March 1, 1941. He was elected to complete the unexpired term of the late Oscar Newton.

Commission Declares Inability Effectively to Curb Monopolies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—A confession of failure to enforce the chief anti-monopoly provision of the Clayton Act after a quarter century of trial was spread before the federal monopoly committee today by William T. Kelley, Chief Counsel of the Federal Trade Commission—the agency primarily directed with the duty of enforcing it.

Mr. Kelley's testimony followed equally somber declarations of leading witnesses yesterday that the growing power of Monopoly is a menace to democracy itself, unless it can be brought under control. The new, extremely frank statement by a Federal agent committed with responsibility for enforcing a Federal Statute, marks an unusual occurrence in Washington. According to Mr. Kelley, who put his conclusion simply.

"By this narration of facts I have attempted to show that Section 7 has failed of its original purpose, principally because means, not violative of the letter of the statute, have been found to circumvent it."

Mr. Kelley had previously described Section 7 as directed by Congress against the "unprecedented concentration of control over competition in various lines of industry which had been achieved by some large corporations by the use of the process of consolidation with competing corporations."

Now, Mr. Kelley told the monopoly committee bluntly today after a recital of case after case of monopolistic practice, that Section 7, and to a lesser extent Section 11, of the same act, "are susceptible of easy evasion."

"They are ineffective," he said, "in enforcing the public policy laid down by Congress."

Mr. Kelley's statement today was the latest and strongest of a dozen years of protests by members of the Federal Trade Commission over the embarrassing position in which they find themselves under the terms of the law and the restrictive decisions of the courts. Mr. Kelley did not criticize the Supreme Court today. But his statement consisted mostly of a recital of the adverse decisions of the Supreme Court, directed against the commission, most famous of which were reached by bare 5 to 4 majorities. In the meat-packing case, for instance. 5 justices reversed the efforts of the commission, previously sustained by a circuit court, while 4 judges, including the chief justice, dissented.

In the same way a 5 to 4 decision blocked efforts to dissolve a milk consolidation by which one competitor had swallowed another.

The practical effect of the judgment against the aluminum trust, Mr. Kelley said today, was "destroyed" by Supreme Court decisions. Later the commission found itself similarly tied up in attempted action against the International Harvester Co., accused of suppressing competition in the farm implement business, he said.

Mr. Kelley's testimony was preceded by a summary of the Federal Trade Commission's work, which amounted to a review of its whole history boiled down into specific cases. Like a natural scientist taking the committee members into its laboratory, attorneys of the commission brought down specimens of monopoly monsters from the moth balls of old files, and pointed out the salient horrible qualities of each, to give a composite picture of the whole savage monopoly world. Sixteen selected cases were offered, ranging from unfair practices in sale of alcoholic beverages to automobile carburetors and including a review of the famous public utility inquiry. In most of these cases one competitor had swallowed another, or used unfair practices like boycott or subsidy.

"All of the acts and practices involved were calculated to and did interfere with the natural play of competitive forces and the effect was an increased concentration of power in the hands of a restricted number of private or limited groups of persons," P. B. Morehouse, attorney for the Commission declared.

Hits Self-Regulation

In other words, according to testimony, the practices resulted in higher prices for the consumer, and indirectly restrained the output of goods and services through which, according to economists, the standard of living, employment and the very democracy of the nation is maintained.

The specific cases today followed the generalized observations of Willis T. Ballinger, director of FTC monopoly studies, Professor Frank A. Fetter of Princeton, and John T. Flynn, economist, yesterday, all of whom attacked proposals to give business and industrial groups "self-governing" powers, and the last two of whom attacked holding companies.

Mr. Flynn was particularly hostile to holding companies and called capitalism "doomed" unless the system could be arranged functionally, with each business and industrial unit confined to a single purpose. Self regulation of business through the collective action of trade associations, he charged, opened the way to Fascism.

He offered charts to prove that "the investment producer is now pretty much in a state of collapse," attributable to business uncertainty, taxes, and growth of monopolies. He showed that total bank deposits had increased about as much between 1933 and 1938 as in the "big rise" of 1923-1929, but that bank loans decreased with few exceptions from 1929.

Beneficiaries Paid Over $201,000,000 By N. Y. Life in 1938

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP) — New York Life Insurance Co. reported payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1938 totaled more than $201,000,000, of which $131,800,000 went to living policy holders and $69,690,000 to beneficaries of policyholders who had passed on.

Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the past 10 years aggregated over $2,147,000,000.

The company's assets, as of December 31 last, totaled $2,647,000,000; included in the assets were United States Government bonds aggregating $626,000,000; state, county and municipal bonds $252,000,000; Canadian bonds $64,000,000; railroad, public utility, industrial and other bonds $583,000,000, and preferred and guaranteed stocks $87,000,000.

First mortgage loans on real estate totaled $436,000,000, including $698,000 of foreclosed liens subject to redemption, the company said.

Policy loans at the end of 1938 totaled $349,260,000.

The company at the end of last year had $6,790,000,000 of insurance in force under 2,828,765 policies.

Farmers' Receipts Increase in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated American farmers received $627,000,000 from sale of products and government benefit payments in January.

Receipts in the like month last year were estimated at $620,000,000 and in December, 1938, at $652,000,000.

Benefit payments in January totaled $41,000,000 compared with $17,000,000 in the like month last year.

Bank Association Elects Four Women as Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Rochester Safe Deposit Association, an affiliate of the New York State Deposit Association, has elected the following officers to serve for the year 1939:

President—Burton H. Wedel, Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-President—Jane L. Tamblyn, Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., Rochester; Secretary—Florence E. Lee, Central Trust Co., Rochester; Corresponding Secretary—Janet J. Holstein, Security Trust Co., Rochester. Harriet F. Smith of Monroe County Savings Bank Rochester, was re-elected Treasurer.

Richard A. Sweeney, Assistant Vice-President of Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co. was elected a member of the Executive Committee, the other members of which are Deloss M. Rose, Vice-President and Secretary, Union Trust Co., Rochester, and Emma L. Ellwanger, Security Trust Co., Rochester.

Factory Pay 6½ P. C. Higher Than During 1939, States Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries were 6.5 per cent higher than in December 1938 than in 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Real weekly earnings represent the purchasing power of the employee's weekly pay envelope in terms of changes in the cost of living, that is, changes in the prices of the goods a worker buys—food, housing, clothing, fuel and light, and sundries.

In the industries manufacturing durable goods, real weekly earnings were 7.9 per cent higher in December, 1938, than in 1929. Workers in those companies making nondurable goods were earning 6.7 per cent more.

The greatest advance in real weekly earnings was among telephone and telegraph company employees, whose pay envelopes had 46.6 per cent more value in December, 1938, than in 1929. Other industries where real weekly earnings were higher included electric light and power and manufactured gas, 25.5 per cent higher in December; Class I railroads, 25.7 per cent higher in November; electric railroads and motorbuses, 16.8 per cent higher in December; and crude petroleum producing, 8.1 per cent higher in December, 1938, than in 1929.

Small gains in real weekly earnings also appeared among employees working in year-round hotels, and general merchandising, and wage earners working in metal mines and laundries.

Declines in cash values of their pay were noted in the groups of workers engaged in dyeing and cleaning, retail trade in general, wholesale trade, and quarrying and nonmetallic mining, between 1929 and December, 1938.

Tubize Chatillon Reports Sharp Drop in 1938 Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Roland L. Taylor, Chairman of the Tubize Chatillon Corp., manufacturers of rayon and artificial silk yarn, reported to stockholders net earnings for 1938 after all charges, of $281,934 compared with $1,439,938 in 1937.

He pointed out that dividends declared in 1938 amounted to $87,307 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, leaving the company $3.50 a share in arrears in dividends on this stock at Dec. 31, 1938. In 1937, this stock paid $12.25 a share.

Mr. Taylor reported: "Sales volume, both in units sold and dollar value, was in excess of last year but the low scale of prices which prevailed in the industry . . . did not permit a satisfactory profit. . .

"The year 1939 opens with the industry enjoying volume business, but at prices which are still unsatisfactory, unless operations can be maintained at a high rate."

Increases Tire Prices

JEANNETTE, Pa. (AP)—The Pennsylvania Rubber Company announced an immediate increase in automobile tire prices ranging from 2½ to 8 per cent. The announcement followed similar action by Akron companies.

Telephone's 1938 Earnings Equal To $8.32 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Net income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and subsidiaries dropped 8 per cent in 1938 to $155,543,144, equal to $8.32 a share of capital stock, the company's annual report disclosed.

This compared with $182,342,866, or $9.76 a share in 1937, which was a high record for the world's largest public utility.

While the System fell short by $12,638,000 of earning the $9 annual dividend, the report pointed out that dividends were slightly more than fully earned for the two years 1937 and 1938 combined. In 1937 the balance after dividends was $14,162,000.

Gross operating revenue was $1,052,658,000 against $1,051,379,343 in 1937. The slump in net operating income was due, the report stated, "principally to increased wages and continued increase in taxes." Another factor was the sharp drop in net earnings of the virtually wholly owned Western Electric Company, the manufacturing subsidiary, from $19,514,000 in 1937 to $5,734,000 in 1938.

The System's cash assets at the end of 1938, including funds temporarily invested in government obligations, totaled $135,965,000 against $165,908,107 the previous year. The company held Government obligations with a market value, Dec. 31, 1938, of $41,314,000.

The System experienced a net gain of 430,000 telephones—60 per cent of the gain coming in the last four months of the year—in 1938, compared with an 876,000 gain the previous year. At the end of 1938 there were 15,761,000 telephones in service.

In the annual report, Walter S. Gifford, President, noted that the devastation wrought by wind, rain, and floods in eight northeastern states in September put the Bell System to the greatest test it has ever been called upon to face, and that it "met the challenge." The storm damage in 1938 was the most extensive the system ever experienced.

Bell System rate changes in 1938 resulted in a net reduction of approximately $4,500,000, but Mr. Gifford asserted that "rising costs, notably wages and taxes, are not only largely arresting the downward trend," but "may require some increases in rates in other places in spite of every effort to offset higher expenses through developments in the art, improvements in operating methods, and rigid economies."

The separate annual report for the A. T. & T. alone, the top company, shows its net income amounted to $152,428,028 against $179,834,815.

Meets Storm Test

© Harris & Ewing

Walter S. Gifford
President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

RFC Agency Suable, Says Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court held that a regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is subject to a suit for damages.

This decision, delivered by Justice Frankfurter, reversed a ruling by the eighth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing a suit brought by Keifer and Keifer, Bostwick, Nebraska, cattle dealers. No dissent was announced.

The firm sought $40,000 damages from the Credit Corporation at Sioux City, Iowa, contending it had not taken proper care of cattle in the winter of 1934-35. It was claimed that the corporation had agreed to care for the livestock and return it in the spring in good condition.

Both the Nebraska Federal District Court and the Circuit Court ruled that the corporation was a Governmental agency immune from suit. The Government contended specific authorization from Congress was necessary to permit such litigation.

Congress Asked To Liquidate U. S. Inland Waterways

WASHINGTON (AP)—Discontinuation and liquidation of the government-owned Inland Waterways Corporation operating barge lines in the Mississippi River basin was proposed to Congress by the special committee of six railway executives and employees named last year by President Roosevelt to submit recommendations on the general transportation system.

R. V. Fletcher, representing the committee, concluded several days testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee with a legislative proposal which would kill the inland waterway transportation artery born of world war necessity.

His proposal would authorize the Secretary of War to liquidate the corporation and return funds thereby derived to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The corporation was established in 1924 as a successor to the federal barge lines, established during the World War. It now has extended barge service on the Missouri River to Kansas City, and last year reported a profit.

Mr. Fletcher also suggested:

1—Establishment of a reorganization court vested with exclusive jurisdiction over matters connected with railroad reorganizations.

2—Repeal of provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act which make the ICC responsible for the prescription of a general plan of consolidation of railroads, thereby restoring to the carriers all initiative, but requiring approval by the ICC or its successor of any proposed consolidation.

3—Legislation enlarging powers of the RFC to purchase or guarantee obligations of and to make loans to railroads or to receivers or trustees thereof and modifying the requirements with respect to the approval by the ICC of any such purchase, guarantee or loan.

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The Beauty Box
HAIRDRESSERS
113 No. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Chas. J. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone OR. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Feeling Droopy?
Get a Lift With an
Ansonia Hat
1 N. Harrison St.
All Hats $2.95

JACK'S BATTERY SERVICE
BATTERIES TIRES
AUTO SUPPLIES
96 Main Street OR. 4-1919

Guillaume Hairdressers

Specialize in Permanent Waving
84 No. Walnut St.
OR. 5-9750

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

"Quality Sea Food Only"
Oyster Bar Refrigerated Delivery
563 Main Street OR. 2-0400

MARCH SALE
Refrigerators
Radios
Gardner Electric Co.
18 WASHINGTON PLACE
For Service Call Or 3-8503

ELIZABETH

ELMORA Beauty Salon
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
MODERATE PRICES
ELMORA THEA. BLDG. For Appointment
ELIZABETH, N. J. CALL EL. 2-8063

ENGLEWOOD

CRAIG, *Dry Goods*
3 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Curtains—Yard Goods
Linens—Domestics
Slip Covers Made to Order
PHONE ENG. 3-4094

HADDONFIELD

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood

A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery
Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

JOHN D. BARR INSURANCE
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

MAINE'S SERVICE
Haddon and Ardmore Ave. Tel. 4257
Our Service
Is Carefully Planned
to Meet Your Needs
Our Facilities Are Complete
Our Attention
Is Personal to You and Your Car

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Jersey City by
B. Grossman & Co. Inc. 242 Central Ave.

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's Pineapple Juice, No. 2 cans, $1.39 doz.; 2 cans 25c
Libby's Tomato Juice.....doz. 89c
Hartley's Marmalade
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
WHEELBARROWS
FERTILIZERS
ROLLER SKATES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts, Favors, Party Decorations
Greeting Cards
Madisons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church Street Montclair 2-9818

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Freytag and Anderson INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
11 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
PHONE MO. 2-8013
Large enough to take care of all your laundry problems and small enough to give "individual service."
ALL TABLE LINEN HAND IRONED
NO EXTRA CHARGE

FASHION FUR SHOP
Ladies' Tailors
Suits, Coats, Tailored Dresses, Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing, Remodeling, Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE. Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M-2-1242

Mrs. E. G. Bones Employment Agency
Formerly of Montclair
Prompt and courteous service rendered for 33 years. First class domestic help of all nationalities.
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge Tel. 2-5544

Style and Beauty Are Combined in a Hat From
Frieda
7 So. Park St. Montclair 2-7891

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books—Gifts
350 Main St. Orange, N. J.

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

Kreeft's Beautorium
16 Ashwood Terrace
West Orange, N. J.
Phone Or. 3-7155

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SOLAR FUEL OIL CO.
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 River Drive, Passaic, N. J.
Phone Pas. 3-0800, Paterson WX 2090

PLAINFIELD

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

America's Hosiery Favorites:
QUAKER
VAN RAALTE
KAYSER
HUMMING BIRD
All at
TEPPER'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

In Plainfield
It's
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
For Easter Fashions

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

ELITE FROCKS
All That the Name Implies
DAYTIME DATETIME FORMALS
Prices within your budget
Phone PL. 6-1772 172 Watchung Ave.

PRINCETON

PRINCETON DAIRY CO., Inc.
Quality Dairy Products
PRINCETON, N. J.
Tel. 675

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store, Compare our prices

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St., Tel. Rj. 6-2360, 2361

NEW SPRING "SHEPHERD" MAN-TAILORED SUITS
In Cyclamen, Fuchsia, Moss Green, Orchid, Dawn Pink and Blue, Glow, and Sky Blue.
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Avenue, Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. Ri. 6-2721

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
RI-6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

RUTHERFORD

Now Showing at
WERNER'S
LARGE RANGE OF NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-117

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SPRINGFIELD

Morris Ave. Motor Car Co., Inc.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH DEALERS
General Automobile Repair Service
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

The SPECIALTY SHOP
Lilian O'Grady
Complete Spring Line of
SUITS—COATS—DRESSES—HATS
415 Springfield Ave. Summit 6-1322

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

THE ROSE M. BOENING
Style Shop
Complete Line of DRESSES, COATS and SILK HOSIERY
650 Bergenline Ave.
Tel. Union 7-4089 Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

VISWAT'S DAIRY, Inc.
Certified Milk and Cream
Butter and Eggs
Tel. 2-0620 235 North Ave. West

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Branch
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. OR 4-2469
4 Elm St., Westfield
Tel. WE. 2-2970

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

OVER 70 VARIETIES
Imported CHEESE *Domestic*
—and things to go with cheese, for Sunday suppers.
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
925 HAMILTON STREET

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

KOEHLER BROS.
Anthracite—Bituminous
COAL
Charcoal Coke
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown
TELEPHONE 5350

William Peters Restaurant
18 N. 8TH STREET
Lunches 25c to 45c
Dinners 50c to 75c
Good Food—Good Service

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires,
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Chickering Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Furniture—Frigidaires—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
552 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
SUITS
For Early Spring
Two-Piece $17.00 up
Three-Piece $25.00 up

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
General Electric Refrigerators
in 1939 Models
Now in Stock

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing
"Brighten the Corner"
of some home today with flowers, and see the reflection in your own home in the days to come.
Stanley R. Lingle, *Florist*
833 N. 3rd Phone 23136

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes Are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

KAY READ
8041 YORK ROAD
Dresses—Coats
Sportswear
Hosiery—Lingerie

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Esso Station
WM. R. CROSS, MANAGER
Washing — Lubricating
Accessories
Tires — Tubes — Batteries
420 York Road — also —
York Road and Rodman Avenue
Phones: Day, Ogontz 550
Nite, Ogontz 5050
OIL Essoheat FUEL
Clean Quick
DELIVERED PROMPTLY

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown (Continued)

FORD—LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Ford
Sales and Service
We Would Like to Be *Your* Dealer

ERNEST JONES COMPANY
6860 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia
Pilgrim 3800

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

Plumbing and Heating
Jobbing a Specialty
GUY M. COOPER
215 Maple Ave. Willow Grove
Willow Grove 676

THE CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd
CUSTOM TAILORING
J. B. Elliston Woollens
414 York Road Open Evenings

gifts from nassau
native sisal-straw hand-bags and belts
floral shell hair ornaments
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Strouse & Jarrett, Inc.
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

PHILADELPHIA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service.
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila.'s First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 8-78, West 32-06

JEAN BRISTOL BEAUTY SHOPPE
3 Items, $1.00
Open Evenings (Except Wed. and Sat.)
1439 East Alcott Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Del. 1372

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 5812

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor..... 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

PITTSBURGH

ORR'S FLOWER SHOP
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5
A COMPLETE CHOICE AND VARIETY OF FLOWERS

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

JENKINSON REALTY CO.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

READING

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Foot-Saver Shoes
Reading Allentown

Saturday, March 4th, Is
POMEROY DAY!
A Sale So Great It Can Be Held But Twice a Year
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

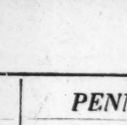
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Giles The Florist
123 South Fifth St. Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirta
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street


Groceries Fresh Meats
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
RALPH'S
Order by Phone
701 Prescott Ave. Phone 4-1171

SEWICKLEY

Elizabeth Beauty Shoppe

Expert Operators
Daily 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Wed. 12:30 P. M.
Fridays 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ELIZABETH LONG, Mgr.
Phone Sewickley 1922
418 Beaver St., Second Floor

HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at Bridge
BLUE SUNOCO STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
"...regular gas price"

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

SWARTHMORE

"EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY"

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MARTEL'S MARKET

Complete Line of Electrical Appliances
A Full Floor of Toys
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
MEDIA

We have your size EASTMAN or AGFA film
Michael's College Pharmacy
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

HERMAN TILLES
SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571
4204 Woodland Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa.

TED'S Service Station
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
BLVD. 114
Latest Methods of Permanent Waving. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Garrett Rd.

MINERVA SHOP
Dresses and Millinery
7021 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.
BLVD. 4108 OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY
Clifton Heights

PAUL D. FORCE
Interior and Exterior Painting
Estimates Submitted
58 Walnut St., Clifton Heights
MADISON 1981

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557 — Madison 6584-W

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Claque

Boyd Neel, a young English composer and conductor, has returned to his home country from a tour in Portugal, with an interesting story which reminds us rather of the days when almost every theater on the continent of Europe had a paid claque, or band of mercenaries whose job was to make the play or concert go down well by clapping and shouting and whistling in the appropriate places, if the paying members of the audience seemed to be missing the point.

"Swing it, Hassan!"

Mr. Neel and his orchestra were playing a symphony in a Lisbon theater, when those on the stage were mystified to hear the most amazing thumping sound followed by the loudest hissing they had ever encountered issuing from the back of the auditorium.

As the people in the front of the audience seemed to be enjoying the concert very much, the musicians kept on playing in their normal manner. But after the show, Mr. Neel went off to investigate, and he found that the disturbance during the symphony had been caused by a number of crocodiles and a small group of snakes, all part of a theatrical turn which was to appear at the theater on the following evening and which had been left in the foyer overnight.

Animals of all kinds are known to respond well to music. But surely this is the first time that snakes and crocodiles have ever formed part of an audience at a symphony concert. The crocodiles thumped their tails, it is understood, because they could not clap their hands very well. The hissing of the snakes is more difficult to explain. But maybe they did not consider there was sufficient flute music in this particular piece.

♪ ♪ ♪

Efficiency

Returning, like Mr. Neel, from Lisbon to Piccadilly Circus, we hear a tale which goes to show that efficiency, like a river punt, can work both ways.

The tale concerns what is claimed to be about the most efficient store in London. It is a man's shop and specializes in anything mannish from tiepins to airplanes. One Saturday afternoon when all the staff but one assistant in the tailoring department had gone home, a would-be customer rang up in considerable agitation and declared that, because of some unspecified emergency, he needed a suit to his measure by the following Monday evening. Could it be done?

"Of course," replied the solitary assistant, in an efficient voice. "We pride ourselves on being able to do that sort of thing." It was then realized that the assistant was going to have some difficulty in measuring the customer since he was several hundred miles away. However, the assistant at once thought up a scheme. Over the telephone he told the customer what parts of himself to measure; and, a few minutes later, he was able to receive the measurements back over the phone.

But here was another snag. For the office staff, always so efficient, had tidied up all the paper and locked it away. So that there was nothing to hand on which to jot down the measurements. But the efficient assistant was not to be balked at this. He wrote the measurements on the wall and went off home happy in the knowledge that he had securely maintained his firm's reputation.

On Monday he returned to the office to find that the super-efficient Managing Director had decreed an architectural improvement over the week end. The wall had disappeared.

Just to round the story off, let us remark that the customer got his suit in the end, or rather a suit. For it happened that there was a ready-made one of just the color, pattern, and measurements he required.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quite So

Talking of efficiency reminds us of a remark made in a London police court the other day.

"Was the defendant in charge of the car?" asked the clerk. "Not exactly," the witness replied. "He was at the wheel and his wife was sitting next to him."

The four-wheel drive, or ideal family automobile.

Which reminds us, in turn, of the man who was motoring his uncle and aunt in the country and, following a certain amount of noisy discussion from the back seat, turned round and said, "Really, Uncle, who's driving this car, you or Auntie?"

Parliamentary Practice

Not Member of Board-Elect

Question: Board members are elected each year in October to serve one year beginning the third Sunday in the following January. Our bylaws include a rule that "the board-elect shall meet and organize within ten days prior to the regular January meeting . . . to appoint the following officers: President, Clerk, Treasurer, all appointive officers, etc." Another section of the bylaws provides that "the Readers shall be ex officio members of the board."

(a) Does the present Clerk, although not elected to the new Board, meet with the members of the Board-Elect in its meeting to organize and elect officers as above provided? She is also clerk of the church and her term does not expire until after this meeting.

(b) Do the Readers, who are ex officio members of the Board, attend this organization meeting of the Board-Elect?

(c) Are Readers entitled to a voice and a vote at board meeting under the above bylaw?

Answer: (a) Since the present Clerk is not a member of the Board-Elect, she should not attend the organization meeting. Only members actually on that board may do so. Should the present Chairman or Clerk have been elected to the next Board, one of them, the Chairman having priority, should preside at the organization meeting. If either is on the Board-Elect, as is the case of the Clerk here, then the members elected should choose two of their number to act as temporary Chairman and Clerk during the election of the permanent officers. These, of course, do not take office until the Board itself takes office on the specified date in January.

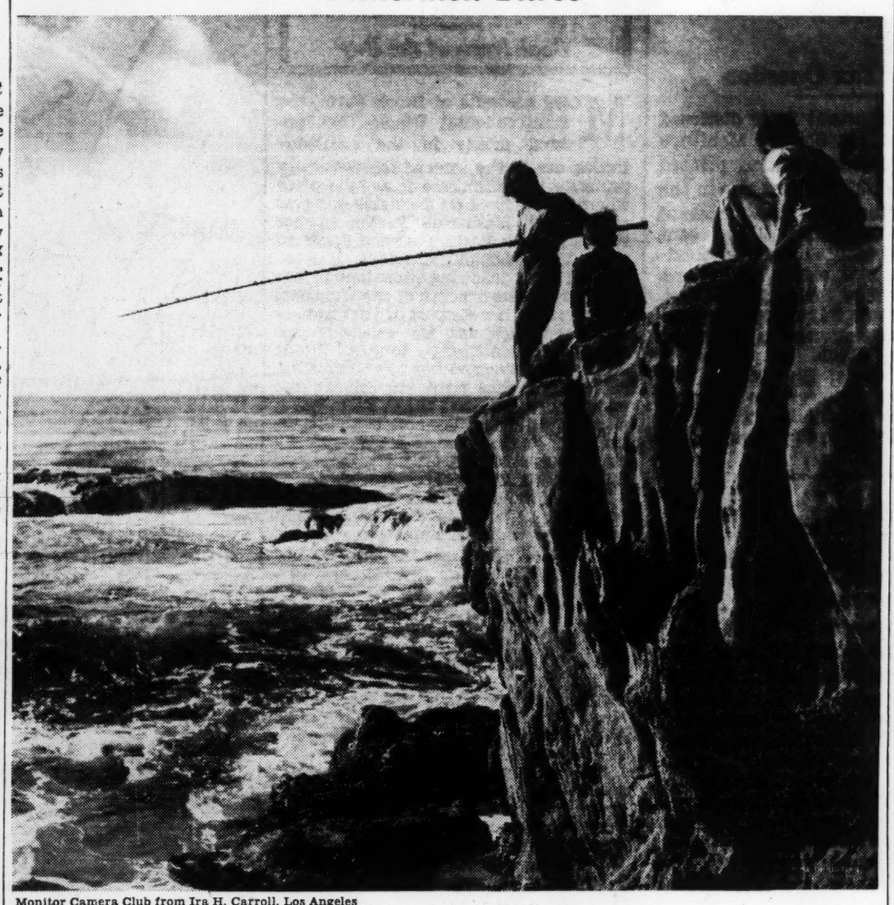
(b) While the status of Readers is not clear, a liberal interpretation of the bylaws indicates "yes." The bylaws plainly establish them as ex officio members of the Board during their term of office. They are, in a sense, made members of every Board throughout their term. Thus, if their term of office continues during the term of the Board-Elect, it seems a logical deduction that they should attend the organization meeting.

(c) Yes. The bylaws make them ex officio members of the Board without qualification or restriction.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things.—ROMANS 2:1.

Fishermen Three



Monitor Camera Club from Ira H. Carroll, Los Angeles

Even the Pacific Slope Has Its Stern and Rock-Bound Coast—in Spots

Party Fun

Fishing

For a mixed party this is an amusing game. Have floating in two large tubs of water, one for the men and one for the women, clothespins with duplicate numbers on top. Fishing lines are strings with bent hairpins attached. With these improvised "fishing hooks" each guest fishes for clothespins.

Partners for the evening are found by matching numbers; or clothespins without numbers may be used and prizes awarded to the person who can "fish" out the greatest number of clothespins, each to have only one turn.—R. R. S., Denver.

Brevities

Toronto Star: Russia is enjoying a shortage of alarm clocks.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: They're teaching girls oratory in one of our schools. It's called the painting-the-lily course.

In Lighter Vein

Nature Note

"Have you noticed that in the fall the leaves leave?"

"No, I'd say that the leaves in the fall fall."

Failure Noted

Tommy: "My father has eaten beef all his life and now he's as strong as an ox."

Willie: "That's funny. My dad's eaten fish all his life and still he can't swim a stroke."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Hm-m!

An architect met a lady of his acquaintance on the street and remarked that he had just been to see the nave of the new church of which they were both members.

"You needn't mention names," said the lady with an apprehensive glance; "I know the man to whom you refer."

Of Course

"Oh, I expect they'll be all right. They took plenty of food with them when they left the inn. They won't come to much ham."—Newspaper Serial.

We know those alleged sandwiches.—Humorist.

Quotation for Today

WHAT you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.—THOMAS SPRAT.

Did You Ever Wonder

How We Know What Elements Exist in the Sun and Stars?

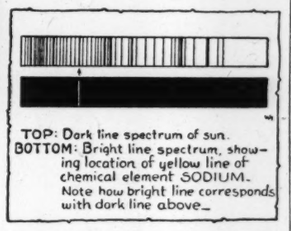
It is possible by means of a spectroscope to identify elements by the light they give off when heated to incandescence.

A triangular glass prism will separate light into colors, because the rays for color blend differently on passing through the prism—the red rays bend least and the violet rays bend most.

This type of spectrum is called "continuous," for in it the colors blend smoothly into one another. But if the light is admitted into the prism through a narrow slit and a concentrating lens, the colors appear as bright lines separated by gaps. These lines are called "Fraunhofer lines," in memory of the German optician and physicist of the early 19th century who was the first to study them, and who charted more than 700.

The lines were identified later by burning various substances in a nonluminous flame. It was also discovered that dark lines, in the same position as the bright lines, appeared when the light from an incandescent element passed through a hot vapor containing the same element, but not heated to incandescence.

Both the bright and dark lines were found to be strictly characteristic of the different chemical elements.



TOP: Dark line spectrum of sun.
BOTTOM: Bright line spectrum, showing location of yellow line of chemical element SODIUM. Note how bright line corresponds with dark line above.

As a consequence of the hot gaseous envelop which surrounds the sun, its spectrum shows dark lines, which have to be translated into corresponding bright lines of elements tested by heating them to incandescence in the laboratory. Stars, which are but more distant flaming suns, may be analyzed, and the elements they contain determined, by spectrum analysis.

In 1868, two different astronomers in different countries independently noted lines in the sun's spectrum which did not tally with the lines of any known earthly element. This element, thought to exist only in the sun, was given the name "helium," from the Greek **helios**, meaning "sun." A little over a quarter of a century later, helium gas was discovered, also by spectrum analysis, in a mineral on earth known as cleveite. This gas has since been developed in sufficient quantities to fill balloons and dirigibles.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Bakersfield, Calif.

Each summer a number of children in great need of fresh air, good food, and rest, are sent up to the mountains near here, under the sponsorship of the local Woman's Club.

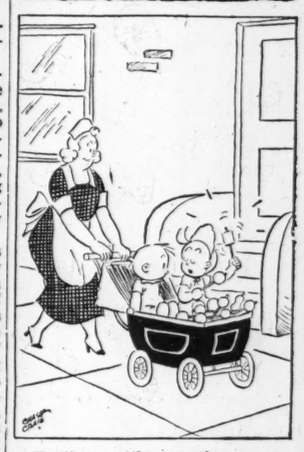
These little ones are allowed to spend their saved-up pennies at a certain time each day at the little village store.

It was noticed by the woman in charge that there were several who had no spending money. It was lovingly suggested that perhaps those who had pennies would share each day with those who had none, and the point was brought out that it was really more blessed to give than to receive, and that sharing could only make them richer because it blessed the sharer. The children responded spontaneously and joyously.

The next morning, from quite an unexpected source, enough money was provided for each child to have five pennies to spend.

A valuable lesson had been learned by all. The generosity that the few had expressed had brought good to all.

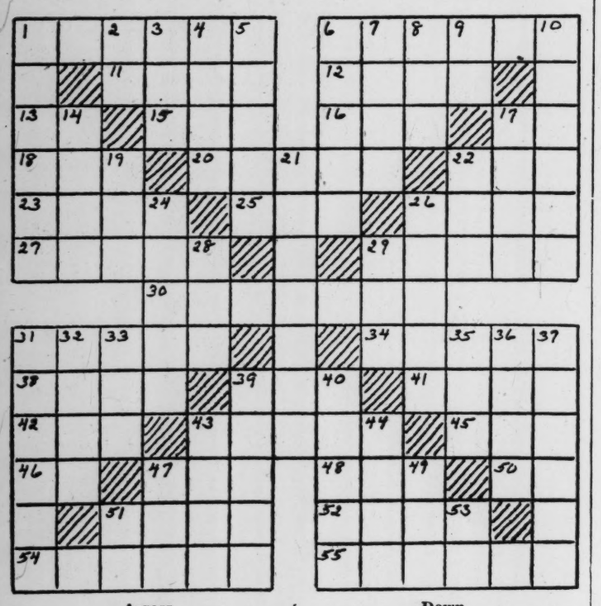
Little Chauncey



"Rattles, rattles, rattles—sometimes I wish they would buy me something more practical."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country would you visit to see the Parthenon?
6—Who was one of four greater prophets of Bible?
11—Who was with Peter when he wrote his first Epistle?
12—What is a tall tree growing in Java?
13—Doctor of Divinity (abbr.).
15—A high, craggy hill is what?
16—Who is eldest sister in Alcott's "Little Women"?
17—What is symbol for radon?
18—The fennec has very large what (sing.)?
20—What is a German city located on Rhine?
22—What is singular of "mudden"?
23—What is a river of Mongolia and Siberia?
25—One who votes no is what?
26—What game is divided into chukkers?
27—Who was son and successor of Jeroboam?
29—Karlsruhe is capital of what?
30—What ancient people of Canaan were conquered by Hebrews?
31—What is the steelhead found from northern California to Alaska?
34—What is a river of western Africa?
?8—What is the steering apparatus of a vessel?
39—What is a male human being?
41—What city was peopled by descendants of Ham?
42—What is a short or half piece of cloth?
43—If you visited Randers, whom would you see?
45—A corded fabric is what?
46—The pipal is also known as what tree?
47—What is an office filing unit on wheels?
48—What was relationship of Isaac to Abraham?
50—Brown University is in what State (abbr.)?
51—What is a lumber measurement of 960 board feet?
52—What is an expedition of a group in wagons to a new home?
54—What is a brisk, showy, gay man (pl.)?
55—Who was boy hero of a Mark Twain novel?

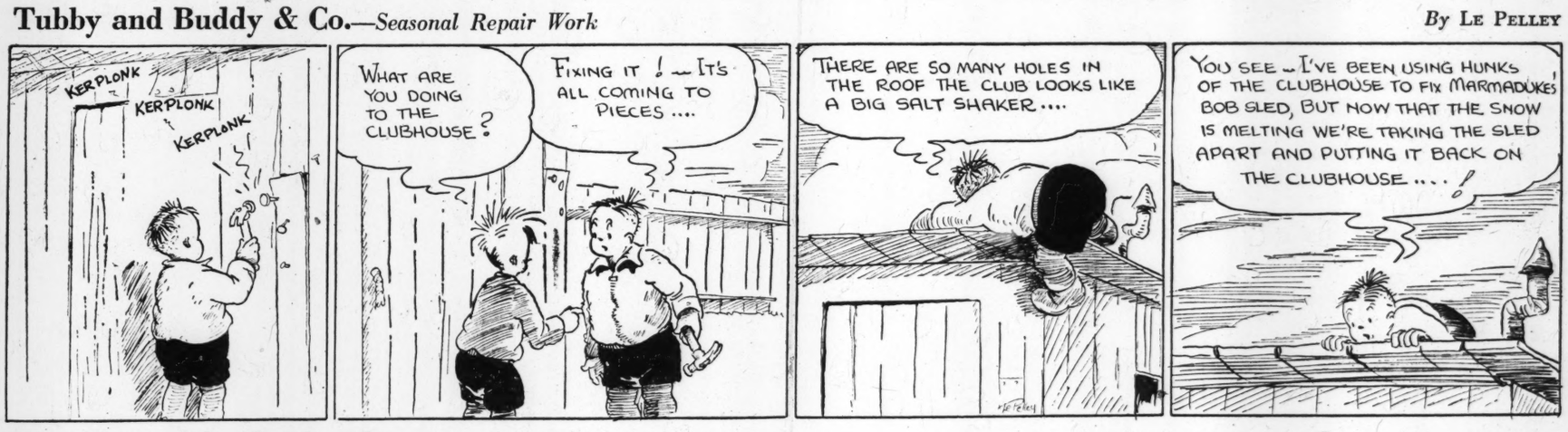
Down

1—Who defeated Midianites and ruled Israel for 40 years?
2—What is the square of a body of type?
3—Would you don, row, or eat kuchen?
4—What is a bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw?
5—What was most northerly of five cities of Philistines?
6—What is a figure on which clothing is exhibited by dealers?
7—What are gorillas?
8—A small horse is sometimes called what?
9—Exists.
10—Where is Haymarket Theater?
14—What mountain in California is 12,992 feet high?
17—What serves as a guide in drawing a straight line?
19—What is a scepter?
21—What river of Virginia flows to Rappahannock?
22—What is a literary and musical congress held annually in northern Scotland?
24—Who prophesied destruction of Nineveh?
26—What is a short river of Luzon, Philippines?
28—What is the copper head of a soldering iron?
29—Who was a Levite and porter mentioned in I Chron.?
31—The Colossi of Memnon are near what ancient Egyptian city?
32—What is a city of Washoe County, Nevada?
33—How would you describe man carried upon Sinbad's back?
35—What is another name for a billfish?
36—Who was a Levite who assisted in repairing the wall?
37—What sword was used in 16th and 17th centuries?
39—Schooners generally have two what?
40—What are places in which turtles lay and hatch their eggs?
43—What is the darker part of twilight?
44—What is the small short-billed North American rail?
47—What is raised division between inner and outer table in backgammon?
49—What is an antonym for "old"?
51—Musical note.
53—What is the Bluegrass State (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Seasonal Repair Work*

By LE PELLEY

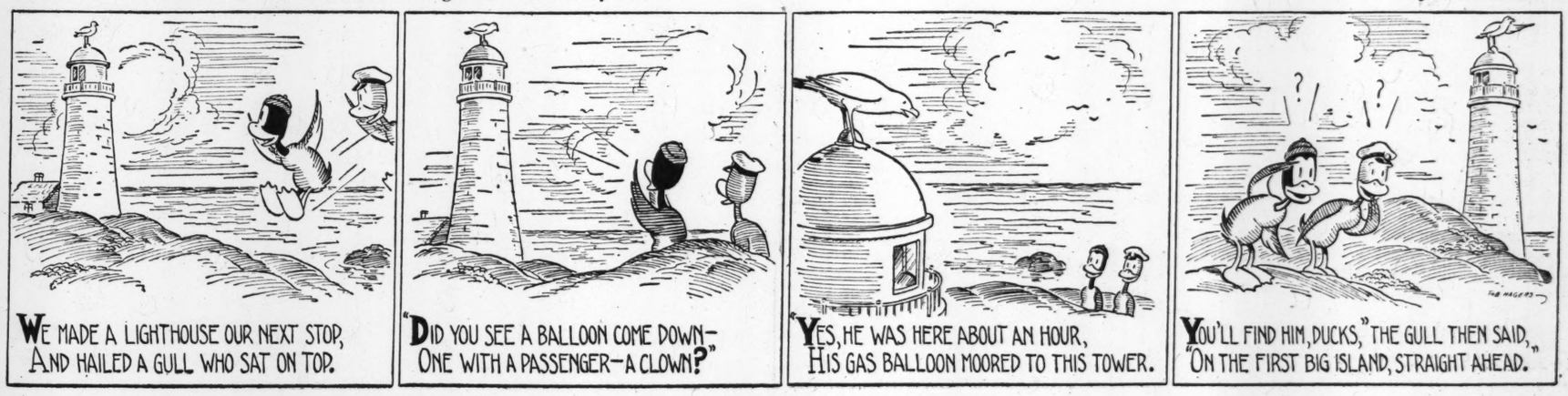

KERPLONK
KERPLONK
KERPLONK
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO THE CLUBHOUSE?
FIXING IT! — IT'S ALL COMING TO PIECES....
THERE ARE SO MANY HOLES IN THE ROOF THE CLUB LOOKS LIKE A BIG SALT SHAKER....
YOU SEE — I'VE BEEN USING HUNKS OF THE CLUBHOUSE TO FIX MARMADUKES BOB SLED, BUT NOW THAT THE SNOW IS MELTING WE'RE TAKING THE SLED APART AND PUTTING IT BACK ON THE CLUBHOUSE....!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Visitors Coming!*

The postman gave me a letter this morning—
Mrs. Simpson said something about it being from "Clara"—
Your Aunt Clara and Cousin Billy will be here tomorrow", Mrs. Simpson told the Boss. "And Billy is bringing his dog along—"
"I hope Snubs won't object—" said the Boss—
"Object? Why should I?" I wagged.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Light on the Subject*

By THE HAGERS


WE MADE A LIGHTHOUSE OUR NEXT STOP, AND HAILED A GULL WHO SAT ON TOP.
"DID YOU SEE A BALLOON COME DOWN— ONE WITH A PASSENGER—A CLOWN?"
YES, HE WAS HERE ABOUT AN HOUR, HIS GAS BALLOON MOORED TO THIS TOWER.
YOU'LL FIND HIM, DUCKS," THE GULL THEN SAID, "ON THE FIRST BIG ISLAND, STRAIGHT AHEAD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Aftermath of a Decision

THE American people are showing justifiable relish for the United States Supreme Court's decision outlawing the sit-down strike. The ruling conforms to that American tradition which eschews violence and direct action in deference to the orderly process of mediation and the ballot. There is, however, another American tradition that might logically demand respect at this time. It is the tradition of fair play. If the Court's rulings Monday against the National Labor Relations Board in two cases and part of another are used as a basis for a sweeping, blanket attack upon the NLRB, that tradition of fair play will be poorly served.

The Board, despite its reverses this week, has an extraordinarily high average of successes in both the higher and lower courts. It has won 12 cases before the Supreme Court and lost two completely and two partially. Out of more than 8000 cases adjudicated in 1938 only 5 per cent failed of some kind of pacific adjustment or compromise. Fair play requires the simple recording of these facts.

The Court's latest rulings unquestionably constitute a warning to the NLRB to perfect its judicial processes. They are not, however, in any sense an encouragement to employers to relax their observance of the Wagner Act. The Court upheld the Board in its citation of the Fansteel Company for unfair labor practices. The company-dominated union was ordered dissolved, and the field was left clear for a new bargaining arrangement. Refusal of the company to observe these orders might find it in contempt of court. Not only was the Act reaffirmed in this respect, but the decree against the sit-down was a reminder that Labor now possesses adequate redress at law.

The Fansteel ruling has intensified debate over projected revision of the Wagner Labor Act. Opponents of revision insist the decision indicates that the Act will be cleared of ambiguities by court interpretation, and that the Court in its defense of the employers' basic property rights refuted those who contended that the Wagner Act left the employer helpless. Advocates of revision, however, insist the Court's reversal of the Board reveals the necessity of legislative clarification. The present Court held that the Board could not oblige employers to reinstate sit-down strikers. Another Court might hold differently, advocates of revision contend. Therefore, they want amendments that will afford specific protection to employers.

There can be no inherent objection to constructive amendments to the Wagner Act. The crux of the current controversy is that most of the changes that have been suggested strike deeper than the defects they would correct. Many of them would impair the Act's basic objective of encouraging effective collective bargaining. If advocates of revision will frame amendments that will merely remove the confusions, ambiguities and dangers, they will probably meet with slight opposition.

In the meantime the swiftness of injunctive relief against illegal trespass and Supreme Court denunciation of sit-down strikes have supplied American labor policy with a new balance and security.

Gains for France

FOREIGN pressures on France—particularly those by Italy demanding indefinite readjustments in the colonial sphere—have monopolized world attention to the exclusion of consideration of internal factors making for French strength or weakness. Yet the front France will show to expansionist Powers must be determined by the progress the French are making toward solution of domestic economic and social problems.

Authoritative business reports indicate that Finance Minister Reynaud's hopes for business recovery are being slowly fulfilled. If this upward course continues, the Reynaud policy of avoiding restrictions on foreign exchange movements in France will not only have prevented France from taking what was for Germany a first step toward dictatorship, but will have shown the world that its economic well-being can be obtained at a smaller price than the sacrifice of liberty.

Two phases of recovery which M. Reynaud expected to result from moderate financial policies were: first, a return to France of French capital shipped abroad by fearful investors; second, a consequent increase of investment in French business, with all that that might mean in new business and new jobs. The first phase has developed more fully than the second, to judge from French reports. Actual investment of repatriated money appears to be delayed by continuing uncertainty over foreign affairs.

Thus the United States' tangible expression of sympathy with the libertarian concept as against the totalitarian in international relations carries implications which will affect France's position not only diplomatically but economically. Every factor increasing the probability of peace will encourage among French investors that feeling of security which is essential to complete economic recovery in France.

Boston's Tax Question

ONE of the important facts disclosed in The Christian Science Monitor's survey on Boston taxation printed yesterday is that a 33 per cent rise in the City's tax rate since 1930 has increased yearly revenues less than 6 per cent within that time because of a corresponding decrease in real estate valuations. Consequently, as the article points out, the Board of Assessors is constantly confronted with the question as to how much lower valuations should be allowed to drop. In other words: Should the City raise valuations and lower the tax rate, or should it lower valuations and raise the tax rate? We believe the City should lower the budget.

The Dorchester El Crash

"I LOST THE AIR." That simple reference to the mechanical failure of the air brakes by the operator involved in yesterday's street-car crash apparently explains the cause. Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, reports that an official inspection showed that "a slide valve spring in the air brake relay valve had broken." Against any feeling of general misgiving which the worst accident on the El since 1916 perhaps will arouse, the public should weigh: the motorman's good record since 1917; the statement that a mechanical breakdown of this kind "never occurred before"; the fact that the El's safety record is so good that in 1936 the American Museum of Safety refused to let the road compete for the Anthony M. Brady Medal until 1941 because it already had won this national safety award five times. Patrons owe it to the management and to themselves to judge yesterday's happening in this light.

A Minimum of Reorganization

THE new administrative reorganization bill presented to the House of Representatives by John J. Cochran of Missouri, chairman of the Special Committee on Reorganization, represents, according to news summaries of it, the very least that should be accomplished at this time in simplifying the United States Government and improving its efficiency. Representative Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina is very modest in his conciliatory statement that "this is all we need."

Perhaps it is. But apart from the substitution of a single administrator for the Civil Service Commission there were points of value in the Brownlow Commission's report about a Government personnel system. Abolition of the post of Comptroller General was one of the most seriously controverted points, and with much reason, yet the General Accounting Office procedure is not sacrosanct. A new Department of Public Welfare or of Public Works may not be necessary, but Congress is going to have to consider some orderly grouping of these functions.

All these troublesome points are passed over for the sake of harmony, and the essential element in the new bill is that it would authorize the President to initiate transfers or consolidations of bureaus, subject to a veto within sixty days by concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress. Even in the exercise of this power the President could not touch any of sixteen establishments that are specifically exempted nor abolish any bureau.

Opponents of this plan argue that the initiative in such changes ought to lie with Congress, leaving the veto authority to the President. However, anyone acquainted with the deliberative process will recognize that unless reorganizations are studied out and launched by the executive branch of Government they are extremely unlikely ever to be started at all. The legislative branch is not only slow-moving, but its members are jealous of prestige and patronage involved in bureaus they have sponsored. If the newer congressional leadership is in earnest about wanting economy and efficiency, it should give this reorganization bill a chance to prove itself.

Political Poultry

AMERICAN politics would lose fully half its zest if party managers observed the old maxim, "Don't count your chickens until they are hatched." Studying the election results from last November, the Republican National Committee issues a survey in which it claims that twenty-one states are now definitely Republican and four more on the borderline, totaling well over enough votes to elect a President.

Of course, everyone knew the Republicans had won a smashing victory in the congressional elections. This tabulation helps to show how general it was. Yet in a presidential year almost everything depends on the nominees, and neither party has much idea yet who these will be.

As applying to 1940, this survey is a case of counting the chickens even before the eggs are laid. It is more like a count of the nest eggs on hand. The success of the hatching will accord largely with what goes into the nest in the next year and a half.

Brook Farm

Book News of the Day

MOST accounts of Brook Farm, the transcendental Utopia that existed briefly in the eighteen-forties, are in the tone of the university professor who dismissed it as "the place where people lived on ice water and raw cauliflower." Katherine Burton in her story of Brook Farm, PARADISE PLANTERS (New York: Longmans. $2.50), has refrained from following precedent in being witty at the expense of the Utopians. It was partly her distrust of that professorial wisecrack and the generally unsympathetic attitude toward Brook Farm that prompted her to write on the subject. She has tried "to combat the popular delusion that Brook Farm was a place of wild fancies and crazy trials, and to show that instead it was basically an endeavor to find an intelligent cure for . . . social injustice."

Most of the earlier Brook Farmers appear in the book as devoted, cultured men and women, many of them lovable and even blessed with humor. The author's keenest shafts are for Emerson, who first applauded the scheme and then refused to join, and for Alcott, who disapproved of the Farmers because they drank milk and occasionally ate meat. In George Ripley, the founder, and in his lovely, patient Sophia, she finds nothing of the faddist or the fanatic. Hard work and plain living were, under their influence, graced with laughter and the arts.

This account of Brook Farm gains warmth and vitality from the dialogue style in which it is cast. Through the medium of conversations, couched sometimes in imagined phrases but based on the published words of the speakers, we learn that the suggestion for a society to be formed for applying love and justice to labor and trade came from William Ellery Channing. George Ripley, already aware that his time was to be short at the Purchase Street Church in Boston, took up Channing's suggestion, found kindred spirits in Hawthorne, Orestes Brownson, John Dwight, and a few others, and in 1840 bought a large milk farm in West Roxbury, Mass. The company he gathered was made up of "the learned and the refined." They were to be farmers and housekeepers, but have leisure "to live with all the faculties of the soul."

Many of the farmers were clergymen, too liberal for their pulpits. Their blunders in farming have become proverbial—mistaking burdocks for cabbages, planting beans the wrong way up—but Minot Pratt was a real farmer, and Ripley learned to be one just as he had learned other things. He was level-headed, though not hard-headed, and put his whole heart into the plan. So did his gently-born wife, standing ten hours a day at the ironing board, and teaching modern languages besides. In Ripley's words, "they spiritualized dishwashing and stable work."

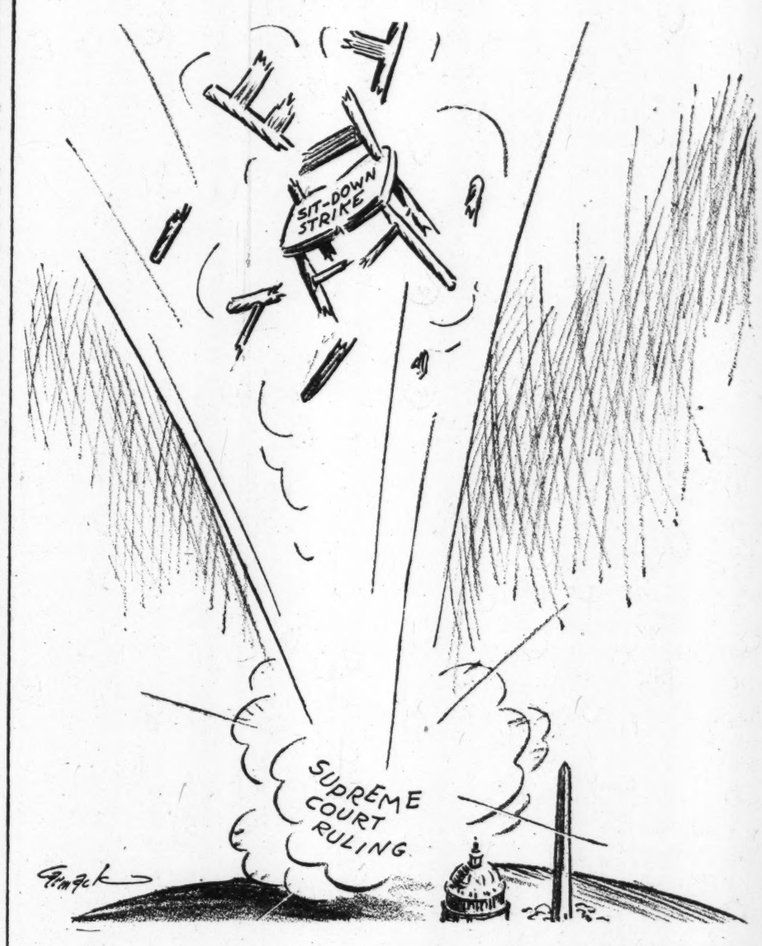
Their greatest asset and achievement was their boarding school. For $4 a week boys and girls were admirably fitted for college. Learning was made attractive though not easy, and the atmosphere was kind and merry.

The Farmers adopted a uniform, blue or brown holland smocks and tasseled caps for the men, short skirts and long knickerbockers neatly bound at the ankles for the women. One of the young men made a sensation on the streets of Boston by appearing in a black velvet rendition of the farm smock.

Then Horace Greeley and Albert Brisbane came visiting, bringing with them the ideas of the French philosopher Fourier. Brook Farm was growing too slowly to bring about Ripley's millennium and he was persuaded to turn it into a Fourierist Association, a co-operative enterprise in which workers in many trades were to live together, each doing his preferred work, each with his family quarters but a common dining room, and each, in capital or labor, an investor in the association.

The large Phalanstery which the Farmers built for this purpose burned before it was used. Attendance at the school fell off on account of popular distrust of the theories of Fourier, financial difficulties piled high, and in 1847 Ripley had to give up the farm. All that was left to him was Association debts, which he loyally assumed, and a chance to work for Horace Greeley. No one can read this account without being moved to admiration of the Ripleys. W. K. R.

Legal Dynamite



The Island Called Enchanted

AS YOU leave Boeleling, seaport of the Island Called Enchanted, to proceed by road to Den Pasar, the population and cultural center, you climb, cross and descend the mountains that fill the interior of the island. Midway of your climb you come to a small native village that bears one of the most unromantic of names yet is in the most romantic possible location.

The village is called Git-Git. It stands at an altitude of about 1,800 feet, whence it commands an aspect that you may justly conclude is one of the most glorious in all the world. There is a little "pasangrahan," or rest-house, conducted by the Government and here, having obtained the necessary permission, you may tarry if you like. You will then abide in a bungalow-like house on the very edge of a high bluff beneath which stretches a stupendous panorama of richly producing plain, villages and streams and thin lines of roadway, Hindu temples and dark green groves of banyan and casuarina, and checkerboard sweeps of rice field flashing in the sun, finally in the distance the mighty spread of the sea mounting to the horizon.

* * *

In a tiny open pavilion, this world-challenging prospect ever before you, your meals are served by the Balinese boy, simple meals but adequate, with plenty of tropical fruits. There are not many people about, for Git-Git is a small village. It is, then, quiet all the time, and your nights, those soft, placid nights of the Tropics, may be restful and full of peace.

However, you are not apt to tarry long here, for you are en route to Den Pasar and there is much more to be seen along the way. You have been warned that Bali today, after a decade of wide advertising and visits of innumerable tourists, was "spoiled." A European who has lived here a quarter of a century has disconcerted you with his, "ah, but you should have seen it when I first came!"

Since I have been in Bali this time and found pretty much everything that I found ten years ago I have been trying to discover what was here twenty-five years ago that is missing today. So far I haven't had much success. It is true that the Balinese have had much contact with Europeans and with some of the less-representative kind, too. It is true that money has been too carelessly spent among them and that is always unfortunate because it is apt to alter the cultural standards of a people long content with simplicity and finding happiness in it. This is especially true of an Asiatic people.

* * *

But the degree of such alteration depends largely upon the character of the people. Culture-destroying external influences are resisted more strongly by some than by others, and it is in this very fact that Bali's main defense against the spoliation charge consists. These are a people of much strength of character. You note that upon your first contacts with them. You find the blend of courtesy and independence that is of the very essence of the thing called culture. Courtesy without independence may be nothing more than servility. Independence without courtesy is merely truculence. With the Balinese both characteristics are found in equal measure. A race like that will take a good deal of "spoiling."

So, then, if you seek beauty of scenery you find it here in measure few lands know. If you are interested in a native culture, which includes many manifestations of a highly artistic conception, and which has endured unchanged for many generations, you have here its evidences oh every hand. If you would find yourself among a friendly, self-respecting, exceedingly well-mannered folk, come to Bali, as the tourist books not unjustifiably urge.

Superficially it is true that there have been some changes. In the circumstances it is inevitable. Yet I do not find that, so far from commencing a disintegration of the culture of Bali, as the tourist influx has certainly done in other lands, these ten years of world-renown have even altered its sense of values. And a people which, in these days, can hold to that in the face of the influences that have come into Balinese life, is a people with which your association must always be a pleasant one. M. T. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Polish and Russian Ukraines

THE Ukrainians of Poland are responding readily to agitation coming from Carpatho-Ukraine under the patronage of Germany. The memory of Austrian favor makes them naturally pro-German; they see no hope of a free national life except through separation from Poland; and the Ukrainian middle class in the towns would provide the social basis for a state of Fascist type subservient to Germany. In the Polish Ukraine the landlords, the officials and the bigger capitalists are Poles. but the Ukrainian petite bourgeoisie is large enough to take the lead in the nationalist movement.

In the Soviet Ukraine, on the other hand, both the landlords and the middle class have been eliminated, and a new kind of society has been created in which State officials have taken the place of the upper social strata of former times. This social order has given rise to conflicts of a new kind, but these are no longer definable in terms of nationality. It cannot be said that there is a struggle of Ukrainian against Russian comparable to that of Ukrainian against Pole. . . .

The Soviet Ukraine is the part of the U. S. S. R. where genuinely democratic tendencies are strongest, but just for that reason it is the least suitable for Nazi penetration. Herr Hitler can find as many friends as he needs in the Polish Ukraine, but if he seeks them farther east he is more likely to be successful in Moscow itself than in Kiev.—*Economist*, London.

The Problem of the Bund

WE SEE serious danger that the effrontery and insult of the Nazi gathering at the Garden may cause public opinion to reach wrong conclusions as to what are the proper limitations upon the right or free speech and free assembly. . . .

A fundamental distinction needs to be noted. If speakers at a meeting incite to violence on the part of their listeners, they most certainly violate the law and can and should be suppressed. The right of free speech includes no right to conspire to break the peace, whether through local disorder or upon a revolutionary scale. But the threat of violence by outsiders, stirred to opposition by what is said at the meeting, is a wholly different matter. If a community surrenders the right of free speech before such threats and risks, the right becomes valueless and milling crowds are administering the law and the Constitution instead of the courts and the police.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Do German Industrialists Fall With Schacht?

DR. SCHACHT'S dismissal from the presidency of the Reichsbank came eventually as a surprise. . . . It is reasonable to assume that his departure heralds some change of plan. . . .

Herr Funk, who succeeds him, was originally recommended to Herr Hitler in 1930 by Dr. Schacht himself. At that time he was a spokesman for the steel industry. . . . He has an enthusiasm for bureaucratic controls over industry and capital; and as such he is regarded with particular apprehension by the great capitalists whom he used to serve. Their fate has indeed grown curious. It was they, largely, who brought Herr Hitler into power. They financed him when he had no money, and supplied the wherewithal for his party's mushroom expansion in 1930-32. But, once he attained office, they were soon excluded from his counsels; and now they watch helplessly while the very system of Socialistic controls, which they dreaded from Bolshevism and paid Herr Hitler to avert, is riveted upon them by Herr Hitler's party.—*The Sunday Times*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Heritage of Impartial Justice

From an address at Charleston, W. Va., before the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

By Henry T. Lummus

Associate Justice, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court

MY SUBJECT . . . is hackneyed. So are the Ten Commandments, the law of gravitation, Gresham's monetary law, and every other fundamental truth. But just as there are those who still assert that the earth is flat, that unlimited fiat money would help the country, that morality is a myth, so there are those to whom the ideal of impartial justice seems an outworn superstition, unworthy of forward-looking people.

What do we mean by impartiality in justice? The Bible says, "It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment." When on one side of a legal controversy, criminal or civil, there is a small group or perhaps a lone individual—friendless, despised, hated and believed generally to be the scum of the earth—; and on the other side are arrayed both the powerful and the popular—presidents, governors, the press, the respectable and the well-to-do, all the power of public opinion, demagogues with popular prejudice in their favor and skilled in whipping that prejudice into fury, and mobs that howl for vengeance against the little group or the lone individual—then, in that hour of crisis, impartiality means that the tribunal that must make the decision will sit there, calm, serene, unmoved by the tumult and the shouting, and, guided by its own conscience, will decide according to the law and the evidence. Judicial impartiality is a high ideal, but by no means an impossible one. A man who is incapable of attaining this high ideal cannot be a good judge. . . .

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Some of you may wonder that anyone thinks it necessary to argue the need of impartial justice administered by independent judges. You may think that everyone favors it. One might as well, you may say, set out to prove an axiom in geometry, or that two and two make four. . . .

But unfortunately the doctrine that to you and me seems obvious and indisputable, that justice must be impartial and judges independent, is under fire today. In the first place, litigants want a favorable decision, not justice. In nearly every case one side or the other goes out of court dissatisfied and resentful. The cheap political notion of government by "pull" and "fixing" has corrupted public opinion even among those who consider themselves good citizens. Unthinkingly, some people demand government of that degraded sort in the courts as well as in other branches of the state. . . .

It may aid us in evaluating judicial independence to trace its history and to learn with what courage and toil our forefathers won it. We may find that the doctrines now advanced as progressive and liberal are in truth only a reversion to the outgrown theories and practices of barbarous ages.

In the middle ages not only the king, but every noble, was a fountain of justice. Most of them were ignorant, brutal, rapacious and capricious—everything that a judge ought not to be. In time the work of administering justice was turned over to more learned but usually venal delegates. Justice was bought and sold, and litigants were expected to make presents to the judges. As late as the time of Lord Bacon, he accepted presents from the parties, and defended his conduct by saying that he did not always decide in favor of those who paid him most. Only gradually did the bench, even in England, become free from bribery. Personal influence and lobbying continued much longer than bribery.

As late as the reign of Queen Anne, the votes of members of the House of Lords were obtained on appeals in law cases by lobbying and trading, just as they were on ordinary legislation. The Stuart kings, having the power to appoint and remove judges, removed many judges for not doing their bidding to the full. One of the judges removed was Lord Coke, who, when King James the First asked him how he intended to decide a certain case, made the noble answer, "When the case happens I shall do that which shall be fit for a judge to do."

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The subservience of the judges to the government and the crown did not end in England until 1700, when the Final Act of Settlement of William the Third provided that judges should hold office during good behavior, and should be removable only by impeachment or the joint action of the crown and both houses of Parliament. The battle of centuries for judicial independence was won, so far as England was concerned. Impartial justice was triumphant. From that victory the courts of England and her Dominions—like Canada—gained in public esteem and confidence, until today they stand higher than any others in the world. . . .

When the thirteen colonies gained their freedom from the British yoke, they set up an independent judiciary. They had no more wish to have their judges dependent upon the favor of the crowd than upon the favor of a king.

An independent judiciary accords with democratic principles. It preserves the dignity and the rights of the individual, restrains the power of centralized government, and makes reason prevail over force. A dependent judiciary is the pliant tool of tyranny, whether of king or faction or mob. Because I love democracy, and the equality of all men before the law, I love impartial justice and believe in the independence of the judiciary as the only means of securing impartial justice.